THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The Heart of the Rebellion Penetrated.

A Panic Existing at the South—Sherman's Army within Thirty Miles of Macon on the 19th inst.—He is now Doubtless in Possession of the City, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Advices received here to-day from General Sherman's army show that he was, on the 19th instant, within thirty miles of Macon, and it is believed that by this time he has possession of the place. He has thus far met with but little opposition, and his campaign is progressing with all the success that could be desired.

The Panic Produced by Sherman's Movement.

From the Washington Republican, November 22.

Reports from Richmond are to the effect that General Sherman's grand advance movement into the heart of Rebeldom is producing a panic.

A despatch from General Rawlins, at General Grant's headquarters, City Point, giving the substance of news in the Richmond papers of a recent date, confirms the report.

We can assure the Rebels of Richmond and elsewhere that what they have already discovered of Sherman's movements, and which so alarms them, is not the half of what they will soon discover, if they have not done so already.

FROM BOSTON.

Honors to Commodore Winslow—Close of the Sailors' Fair—The Total Receipts, etc. etc.

BOSTON, November 23.—Captain Winslow had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury last evening in Institute Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House. Among the many agreeable features was the presentation of a silver tea service to the heroic sailor.

The receipts of the National Sailor's Fair, which closed last evening, have not yet been correctly ascertained, but will exceed $200,000. The officers and crew of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* sent in a contribution of $350 yesterday, which secured the naval sword to Captain James Alden, the gallant commander of the *Brooklyn*.

The sword contest, up to this unexpected result, had been quite even between Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A SEA-CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, November 23.—The brig *Lady of the Lake*, from Jacmel, brings Captain Nickerson and the crew of the brig *Ferid*, of Halifax, sunk at sea.

Captain Nickerson reports that a few hours after his vessel sank he spoke the brig *Express*, Captain Howard, of Halifax, and requested that himself and his exhausted crew, who were in an open boat, might be taken on board; but Captain Howard refused, and also heartlessly refused to tow the boat in towards the shore. They finally succeeded in reaching the shore, but not before being exposed to a gale which burst upon them.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Receipts of Specie at the Mint—Arrival of an Overland Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived here to-day from the North, bringing $400,000 in gold. The reception of specie at the Mint in this city to-day was the heaviest ever known.

The total amount of treasure received at San Francisco, for the past ten days, was nearly two and a half millions.

The overland mail, after a detention of two weeks, has arrived, with New York letters of October 20.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

General Canby's Wound.

Information has been received at the War Department that General Canby is improving.

The "Florida."

Additional evidence in the *Florida* case was handed over by Mr. Welles to Secretary Seward yesterday.

Commander Cushing.

Lieutenant Commander Cushing leaves for his fleet again to-day. They have a model of his torpedo at the Navy Department.

Indian Agent.

Charles S. Rich has been appointed agent for the New York Indians, vice Deloss E. Sill, incapacitated by a protracted illness.

The Vote at the Late Election.

It is an interesting fact that the recent Presidential vote is largely in excess of the popular vote of 1860, notwithstanding the numbers absent in and lost by the war.

Taxing Luxuries.

It is stated that in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will ask for an increased taxation on articles of luxury, with a view of augmenting the revenue.

From City Point.

There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap canal will be opened.

About fifty deserters from our armies arrived at City Point on Sunday from the valley, having been taken prisoners by General Sheridan in his late campaign. The larger number of them were substitutes, and had deserted and joined the Rebel army.

They were sent to the Shenandoah valley, as there was less likelihood of their being identified if captured.

A court has been organized at City Point to try them, of which General Collis is President.

The heavy rain-storm of the past four days in that quarter is over.

Arrival of Dead.

The City Point boat brought up the bodies of Lieutenant Riddle, 37th Wisconsin; Lieutenant James Kilbourn, 8th Connecticut; and Sergeant Degauon, 31st Pennsylvania, to be forwarded to their friends.

Land Certificates.

Under the Donation Law patent certificates were issued in the month of September, 1864, for actual settlement, claims amounting to twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight acres, at Roxbury, Oregon. The fees paid the Register and the Receiver for the same amounted to six hundred and fifteen dollars.

The Storm at the Front.

Persons at the front report the storm as having left the roads in a wretched condition, and drenched all the men and animals. The statement is current that a rapid rise of the James has caused breakage in the partition walls of Butler's canal, and the current was sweeping through the new channel.

Illness of Thomas D. McGee.

QUEBEC, November 23.—Thomas Darcy McGee is lying dangerously ill in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Flour unsettled; 12,000 bbls. sold; State, $7 50@10; Ohio, $11@12; Southern, $10@13. Wheat quiet; Western 2@3c. Corn advanced 2 cents; 15,000 bush. sold at 1886@90. Oats unsettled and excited at 2@3 cents advance; Western 98@99. Beef firm. Pork heavy; mess, $33 25@34 00. Lard quiet at 21¼@23. Whisky firm at 175.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Stocks are dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 45¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; Michigan Southern, 70½; New York Central, 120; Reading, 136; Hudson River, 118¾; Erie, 94½; One-year Certificates, 97; Treasury 7-30s, 106½; 10-40s, Registered, 97¼; 5-20s, Coupons, 104½ (Coupon 6s, 110¾. Gold was quoted at 223, and since the Board declined to 222.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—Flour closed with an advancing tendency, and prices are 12½c. higher; Howard street super $11 12½. Wheat advanced 3 cents; Southern red, $1 70; white $1 90. Corn firm, with a scarce supply, the new crop is quoted at $1 70@1 78. Whisky firm at $1 75 for Western.

THIRD EDITION

Latest from Sherman.

PANIC IN GEORGIA.

Advance on Milledgeville and Augusta.

MEMBERS OF GEORGIA LEGISLATURE CAPTURED.

He Was Near Macon on Saturday.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Richmond papers have telegrams from Macon, dated Saturday, Sherman was advancing on that city, and was a few miles only out, and devastating the whole country. At Griffin he captured a portion of the Legislature.

His cavalry were marching on Augusta and Milledgeville. The whole of Georgia is in a panic. He moves without any resistance. They allege they have more information, which they think unwise to publish, as it would give us information too gratifying for them to communicate.

FEDERAL DESERTERS IN CANADA.

THEIR PITIABLE CONDITION.

They Ask to be Taken Back into the Union Army.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—There are at this time, according to reliable information in possession of the authorities here, some five thousand deserters from our army in Canada, whither they have fled to escape the vigilance of local provost marshals, whose arrests of them are daily increasing in number.

Recently there was a large meeting of them near the Canada end of the Suspension bridge, resulting in the forwarding of a petition asking that they be received back into their respective regiments, without being subject to the military punishment usually accorded in cases like theirs.

Their condition is as pitiable as deplorable. Half of them are barefooted and not half clothed at this inclement season, and their only means or prospect of keeping body and soul together is in working upon the Great Western Railroad, and other Canadian public works, at pay which scantily feeds them without sufficiently clothing them.

They are intensely unpopular with the people of Canada, who take every means in their power to crowd them back into the United States. On the whole, their condition is tenfold worse than that of free negroes.

Captain J. P. Wagner, 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for drunkenness and desertion of his command, while on picket guard duty.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A Letter from General Mejia.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER BOARDED.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, November 23.—By the steamer *Commander*, we have Havana advices to the 16th instant.

The Havana papers print a letter purporting to be from General Mejia, containing a summary of the situation at Matamoras, and dated on the 10th of October.

The submission of Cortinas and the capitulation of the city, with twenty-one cannon and one thousand men, is confirmed.

There is a complete peace on the greater portion of the Barro frontier, which is a new impulse to commerce between Matamoras and Texas.

The rotund recognition of the new Empire by the Bagdad Rebel and Union camps in sight of Matamoras has taken place. The Rebels offer to return the armament taken by Canales, and the American Consul offers to return the three rifled guns that Cortinas took to the Union camp to attack Brownsville.

The steamer *Mexico* was boarded by a Mr. Townsend at Matamoras, who pretended to have authority from the American Consul, and charged the papers and flag of the vessel from American to Mexican. He then forced the crew to navigate the vessel to Havana, where he turned them adrift. The vessel will now, probably, go into the Rebel service.

We have a report that a large force of Rebels in San Domingo had been defeated and dispersed, and also that an expedition to Puerto Cabello had an engagement, in which they took several small vessels and a large quantity of rifles and tobacco.

It is averred that the captain of the *Roanoke* was three times distinctly told by our Consul at Havana of the plot to capture the vessel.

The steamer *Scott*, from New Orleans for New York, with an Indiana regiment, supposed to be the 19th, aboard, was badly aground in Key West harbor on the 11th instant. It was feared the ship would go to pieces.

The steamer *Wild Rover*, with Brains and the rest of the *Roanoke* pirates, is reported to have arrived at Nassau from Bermuda. She attempted to get into Wilmington, but failed. The *Stormy Petrel* exploded her boilers at Bermuda.

The blockade-running business continues brisk; quite a number of vessels running the blockade of Charleston.

Action of the Canadian Authorities in Relation to Rebel Refugees and Pirates.

QUEBEC, November 23.—Owing to reliable information that Southerners and Rebel sympathizers, in certain Western towns, are manufacturing clandestinely, and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell, and cannon, the Government issued, under chapter 4 of the Act of 1863, a proclamation prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coastwise, or by inland navigation, of arms or ammunition.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The hub and spoke factory of Royer, Coleman & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is nearly thirty thousand dollars; partially insured.

The weather is very cold, and a slight snow fell yesterday.

Departure of the Steamer "Africa."

BOSTON, November 23.—The royal mail steamer *Africa* sailed this morning, with thirty-eight passengers for Liverpool and fourteen for Halifax; also $26,600 in gold for Liverpool, and $2500 in silver for Halifax.

FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Havana.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CUAYAMA.

Iron Discoveries in Puerto Rico.

From Havana and South America.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamer *Roanoke* has arrived with Havana dates of the 16th inst.

There was no later news from Mexico.

Sick and wounded soldiers continued to arrive from Saint Domingo.

The expedition to Puerto Cabello found no Rebel troops, and after destroying two large warehouses filled with tobacco and hides, returned to their vessels. The next day they landed again and met with some opposition, but drove the Rebels from their intrenchments.

Advices from Venezuela state that commissioners of peace were on the way to General Falcon.

The *Porvenir* of Carracas says that the whole republic is at peace except the State of Guayama.

The Presidential election has resulted almost unanimously for General Falcon, and there is no doubt he will be elected.

The Nassau *Guardian* announces the arrival of the steamship *Laurel*, after touching at Madeira and Teneriffe, at one of which places she doubtless left Semmes and her crew.

Large mines of magnetic iron are said to have been discovered in Puerto Rico, the yield of which is reported to be sixty-five to seventy-five per cent.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

CORRECTING THE ENROLMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1864.—Circular No. 39.—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrolment lists in every district and sub-district. While the Board is responsible, as a body, for the enrolment, the Commissioner of the Board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision, and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrolment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the 3d day of every month.

Circular No. 24, from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:—

The attention of the Boards of Enrolment is called to Section 6 of the Act amendatory to the Enrolment Act, which is in the following words, viz.:—

"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Enrolment shall enroll all the persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of this act on account of an alien enemy, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said Boards of Enrolment shall transcribe and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrolment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of twenty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrolment."

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Revised Regulations for the Bureau of the Provost Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the Boards that their duties, in regard to the correction of the enrolment, do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary the revision of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all Boards must be directed.

The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub district, as well as all in the sub-district who from time to time shall become liable, shall be added to the enrolment list; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or who remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrolment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that Board.

The Board of Enrolment shall have copies of the enrolment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

1. Alienage;
2. Non residence.
3. Over age;
4. Permanent physical disability, of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrolment under the law and regulations;
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen, and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon a claim for exemption, Boards of Enrolment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost Marshal-General, for the purpose of correcting lists on file, at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrolment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month.

They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise form, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrolment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The Death of Everson on Atlanta.

We published on the 21st an account of the capture of nine hundred Rebels in a dash on Atlanta, they supposing the place to have been evacuated. The Augusta *Chronicle* gives the following in addition to that account:—

On the 6th the 20th Army Corps relieved the 23d, which gave rise to a rumor that Sherman was being reinforced. Our cavalry captured a drove of five hundred mules near the Chattahoochee river recently.

A Rebel Telegraph Superintendent.

From the Richmond Whig, November 19.

Major Charles Merriweather, of the Telegraphic Corps, has been appointed Superintendent of the Telegraphic Division—from Macon, Georgia, to Mobile and Meridian—embracing the new military line from Selma to Blue Mountain.

Policemen Not Liable to Conscription.

A few days since the policemen of Selma, Alabama, were taken by the enrolling officer, and sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which resulted in the discharge of the City Marshal—the head of the force. The privates, however, were remanded back to the enrolling officer. Governor Watts then certified to all of them as State officers, and they were all exempted.

Deserters from Meade's Army.

From the Richmond Enquirer, November 19.

A large number of Federal deserters, desiring to avail themselves of the advantages afforded under the provisions of "Order No. 65," came into our line yesterday, and were consigned to Castle Thunder to await their turn to be forwarded home. One hundred and odd deserters were sent off yesterday under Confederate escort, in conformity with said order.

Yankee Overcoats Wanted by the Rebels.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Wanted, a Yankee cavalry overcoat, for a soldier in the field.

Raid on a New Line—Reported Invasion of Eastern Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 21.

General Burbridge has been out on the short raid by reports that General Breckinridge is attempting the invasion of Kentucky by way of Hall's Gap. The short distance on which the Rebel General has been put in Southwest on Virginia, has, doubtless excited his desire for a dazzling place action on the fat, blue grass lands of this underlaking particularly at this season of the year, in the midst of the great rejoicing.

It is not, however, difficult to imagine that he will be in a desperate strait for winter supplies for his army, unless he makes some bold strike for a new source. Forces are, we learn, being concentrated rapidly at a point beyond Lexington, to counteract his movements; and there ought to be no great difficulty in keeping his hungry bones in the mud and knobs of the Cumberland's head-waters until they cave in or retire.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M. 32. Noon, 41. Wind, W. N. W.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

How it Will be Celebrated in Philadelphia.

There is always a smatter of Christmas and New Year's about Thanksgiving day. You read in people's faces, as they pass along the street, that an occasion of unusual interest is at hand. About the house there is almost the same amount of stir and bustle as upon the great gala holidays. Kate, and Mary, and Belle are up to their elbows in dough in the kitchen, originating all manner of delicious pastry; while the cook is pounding away at a mass of potatoes, preparatory to stuffing turkeys and chickens with that piquant edible of "dressing." The little ones, just to keep them out of mischief, are polishing with a chamois small articles of silver and glassware; and on all sides tangible evidence is given of preparations for a great feast.

After the religious duties of the morning have been observed, when thanks have been returned to "the Giver of all good gifts," for the mercies vouchsafed to us as a people, then comes that feast of reason and flow of soul which is a fitting addition to the religious character of the day. At the Thanksgiving dinner table friends long parted are again united. Sisters and brothers and children—those whom business and domestic troubles have separated for long months, again sit down around a common board, and amid the appetising odors of savory meats, recount the joys and sorrows that have marked their lives during the days of their absence. On this day of all others the heart flows out in unison to all our fellow-creatures, and a common humanity encircles us with the bonds of friendship and good will.

To-morrow will be a day celebrated with great *eclat*. There will be thanksgiving everywhere. Not alone in the cities, and towns and villages of the North, but in the camp and field, among the brave soldiers, and on the water, among our gallant tars. Thanks to the generosity of thousands of our loyal and true citizens, their brave sons in arms are to have their hearts gladdened by the presence of those luxuries among them which will satisfy the wants of the body; also contribute to the strengthening of their hearts. In the Army of the James and in Sheridan's army these tokens of remembrance will come with a power and force never before experienced.

It will tell them that we at home are watching with intense solicitude their heroic acts of hardship and privation, and that we are not unmindful of the claims they have upon our gratitude and love.

Among the many charitable institutions of our city, and at our hospitals, the scene will be one fraught with much interest. For those whom poverty and want have made pensioners upon our bounty the most ample preparations have been made, and at all these institutions tables indeed with the delicacies of the season will be spread by bountiful hands. The soldiers—our brave men in blue—whom sickness, and disease, and the ravages of war have placed in our midst, have also been looked to, and these also will celebrate Thanksgiving in the happiest manner.

We need barely again remind our readers of the want and destitution existing in our midst. Let the hand of charity seek out these on all sides, and according to their means succor those who are in distress.

In the way of amusement, all the principal establishments will be open day and evening. The weather promises to continue clear, and on this score no one will have a word of complaint to utter.

PREPARING FOR THANKSGIVING.—This morning a woman, giving the name of Bridget McLoughlin, was arrested in the Twelfth street market upon the charge of larceny. She had a large basket filled with chickens, eggs, butter, and vegetables, which she had purchased from different stalls. From one place she would take a single egg, from another an apple or a couple of potatoes, and in this manner had collected sufficient to feed a large-sized family. She was taken before Alderman Welding, and committed for larceny.

THE TAX RATE FOR 1865.—The ensuing year will require, according to the estimate presented to Councils, the sum of $3 75 as the tax rate on every hundred dollars of valuation of the property of the citizens. The total sum for ordinary appropriations, which it is thought will be required for the city wants, is $3,991,035. The extras, equally necessary, increase the amount to $11,052,957. The municipal business of the city, at the estimated expenditure of next year, costs every one of the 650,000 inhabitants of Philadelphia about $17 a head. If Councils pass the tax bill now before them, which will yield a handsome revenue to the use of the city, there will be no necessity for increasing the tax rate to such a high figure.

GAMBLING.—James Conologe was taken into custody last night upon the charge of keeping a gambling-house in Beach street, above Coates. The police were passing, and saw through the window two young men engaged in gambling. A lot of money and checks were upon the table. The two young men on coming out were arrested, and subsequently the proprietor was taken into custody. The gamblers gave the names of Charles B. Thomas and Richard Mura, and were held in $1000 bail each by Alderman Toland. Conologe was held in $1500 bail.

FIRE.—This morning shortly before 3 o'clock a fire broke out in the ornamental turning mill of J. & P. Harnisch, No. 817 South Eighth street, above Christian. The structure is a three and a half story brick. The fire originated in the cellar and went through the whole of the building, completely burning it out. The machinery was saved, with some slight damage. The residence of one of the firm, adjoining the mill, was considerably damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at $5000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin Company.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.—A check for $2000 on the Lockhaven Bank, purporting to be endorsed by Ludwig, Kneedler & Co., was presented to Drexel & Co. yesterday, who gave the party a check on the Commonwealth Bank for $2988, payable to the order of Ludwig, Kneedler, & Co. The check on the Lockhaven Bank proves to be a forgery, but the forger was disappointed in getting Drexel & Co.'s check paid, as the Bank would not pay him without identification.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, Officer Williams, of the Reserve Corps, found a man named Alexander Condie, aged 47 years, and a resident of Bristol, lying on the sidewalk, in Walnut street, in an insensible condition. He had a severe cut on the head, was stabbed through the nose, and his wrist was broken. He appeared to be very much under the influence of liquor. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital.

HEAVY LARCENY.—This morning, William Williams was before Alderman Welding, charged with the larceny of $150, the property of Martha Donaghy, at No. 1016 S. Eighteenth street. Mrs. Donaghy keeps a boarding-house, and Williams was one of her boarders. The money was taken from a trunk which contained at the time $250. Only the $150 was taken. The accused was committed to answer.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is estimated that the sum of $961,668 will be required to defray the expenses of the public schools of this district for the year 1865.

DEDICATION OF A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

AS WAS announced in THE TELEGRAPH on Monday, the dedicatory exercises of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Bannister's Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut streets, took place last evening in the presence of a large audience. Persons to and during the dedication Beck's Band discoursed the choicest of their music.

At eight o'clock, David Paul Brown, Esq., introduced the principal speaker of the evening, the venerable Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York, who delivered an able address upon Commercial Education, and its influence on the country. The address contained many valuable suggestions to business men, and was loudly applauded.

Professor D. B. Scranton, one of the firm under whose superintendence these celebrated colleges have been established, made a few remarks in reference to the history of Commercial Colleges. He spoke of the re-establishment of a college by him in Cleveland. There, in less than five months, they had placed twenty-five young men in counting houses.

The work gained the confidence of the mercantile community, and an invitation was extended to him to visit Buffalo and establish a college there. A branch was opened in that city, and the success attending it was greater than that in Cleveland. Since that time, such has been the success of Commercial Colleges that under the auspices of the firm there is now a chain of colleges extending from Portland to St. Louis.

By the establishment of these colleges in the leading cities, said the professor, a scholarship obtained at one point is good at another. A scholarship obtained in Philadelphia to-day is good in twenty-seven colleges in the United States and Canada. He could see no reason from past experience why these colleges could not be established in all the principal cities of the country. He had received three or four letters from London, inviting him to establish similar institutions in that great metropolis.

Some five letters had also been received from California in relation to the same subject. At the present time the firm is opening three or four new colleges, one at Bridgeport, Conn., one in the city of Washington, and a third in the city of Boston, so that before the expiration of the year they will have thirty colleges, embracing within them some five thousand students.

The additions which have been made to the studies of these students was also alluded to at length, showing that a knowledge of mercantile business in all its various phases was readily to be obtained by taking a scholarship in any one of these colleges.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Bannister and several merchants in the audience, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were read and adopted amid much applause:—

Whereas, The best interests of the country demand a careful and considerate regard for the intellectual and moral culture of those who are to shape and control its future destiny, as well at home and abroad; and

Whereas, The most proper method of advancing these interests is to encourage all legitimate efforts aiming to a thorough end; and

Whereas, The more direct and practical these efforts, the more they are entitled to consideration and respect; therefore

Resolved, That in the Commercial College enterprise of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Bannister we recognize a combination of ability in the theory and practice of business education, such as to warrant the belief that in forming a truly practical character, and that an institution devoting itself entirely to the practical teaching of the business sciences, is entitled to secure a high degree of confidence and fidelity of attendance.

Resolved, That the spirit of enterprise evinced by these gentlemen in establishing their colleges in nearly all the important commercial cities of the country, as well as in the completeness of the facilities for imparting instruction, are worthy of great credit, and justly entitle them to the marked success which has attended their efforts.

Resolved, That in the careful revision and publication of text books on the different subjects embraced in their course of instruction, they have given to the public the best and latest test of their claims to favor and patronage, and afforded the student evidence of their full appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of their position.

Resolved, That the success which has attended the establishment of the Philadelphia College evinces sound discretion on the part of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Bannister, and should be accepted as an earnest of brighter results in the future.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Bannister, and their associate Principals and Professors throughout the international chain of colleges, upon the position they have won in the popular favor, and that we most cordially commend their efforts to the young men of the country who desire to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of active business life.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—This youthful organization intend making a parade on to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day. The following is the route:—Form on York avenue, right on Callowhill street; countermarch up York avenue to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue, north side, to Seventh street, down Seventh to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Spruce, down Spruce to Second, down Second to Christian, up Christian to Fourth, up Fourth to Catharine, up Catharine to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Seventh, up Seventh to Washington Square and dismiss. Line will move precisely at 12 o'clock.

THE BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION.—A notice has been issued by the City Bounty Fund Commission, that no claim will be entertained and the payment of bounty to volunteers will not be advised hereafter, until the adoption of proper safeguards shall insure that those who enlist to the credit of Philadelphia shall add to the effective strength of the army. This notice is issued in consequence of information received by the Commission that a large and increasing number of volunteers receiving bounty from the city desert with impunity before leaving the city, and that there is an organized system for the purpose.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR RETURNED UNION SOLDIERS AT ANNAPOLIS.—The United States Christian Commission sh pped yesterday to Annapolis, Md., in order to give a Thanksgiving Dinner to our returned prisoners at the above place—1 tierce of hams; 25 turkeys; 3 boxes raisins; 5 boxes figs; 3 boxes cheese; 5 barrels of apples; several large pound cakes, a special donation procured through a lady, and some other catables. Very large demands are now being made upon this noble institution. Let the patriotic and christian people continue to pour into its treasury.

THANKSGIVING DAY ODE.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Heartless and cold that man must be,
Who can the plain less blessings see
Around him strewn,
And yet not feel his soul expand
With gratitude, the Giver's hand
To gladly own!

Though four times round the year has run
Since this fierce war was first begun,
And, all the while,
Treasure and blood were freely spent,
Now still do Plenty and Content
Upon us smile.

Well loaded is the social board,
And yet we freely can afford
To every friend
Of freedom in our warlike bands
A turkey, fed by bounteous hands,
Gratis to send.

And, high as prices we suppose
To have become, yet even those
Who'll means are small
Still have it in their power to buy
Warm shirts, and greatcoat to the eye,
From TOWER HALL.

We are selling ready-made garments, equal in every respect, style, fit, *material*, and workmanship, to any made to measure, at twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the choicest goods in the market, *purchased for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, and sold for cash only; therefore at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street,
BENNETT & CO.

THE NAMING OF THE STREETS OF PARIS.—In the naming of the modern streets of Paris, recourse has been had to the most celebrated names that occur in the fine arts; whereas, in a former age, titles that were suggestive of war were the most prominent at the street corners. There are now to be read the names of Beethoven, Domizetti, Bellini, Poussin, Raphael, Vernet, Mozart, Hadyn, Rousseau, and Gluck. In our city, where the principal streets are named after the trees of the forest, "as if they fain would appease the dryads whose haunts they've molested," the only change that could suggest an improvement would be the naming after some prominent thing by which the street is noted. For instance, Chesnut street might be called "Sanative" street, from the great *pill-er*, below Third, or "One-price" street, from the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. No other street is hardly susceptible of the same amount of improvement in its nomenclature.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.—"A gem;" "A household treasure;" "A perfect beauty;" "Works like a charm;" "The best in the world;" "Would not be without a Florence;" "It makes four stitches with the same ease that others make one." Such are the expressions used by purchasers of a Florence. Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our capitalists are becoming rampant on the subject of "Oils." This great mine of wealth is yet in its infancy. The best best thing to investing in "Oils" is to purchase all your Coal at the popular yard of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street. You will save money and get the best article.

No HOUSE is complete without a sewing machine, and we recommend to our friends the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine as being the best, simplest, and cheapest. We have one in use in our own family, and we would not be without it for ten times its cost. Every machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Instruction is given at the residence of purchasers, etc. Thousand have been sold in Philadelphia. Go to the present or circular of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chesnut street, and see the wonderful machines in operation, and examine the nice, stitched work performed by them.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE WORK in the world is done on the Grover & Baker Machine, sold at No. 730 Chesnut street. It has taken the highest premium wherever and whenever it has been exhibited in competition, and we venture to say that there will not be a contemporaneous proceeding, a minute, or some such admission of fact by sewing or embroidery done at short notice, and in a superior manner, to will at the Grover & Baker office, No. 730 Chesnut street, and examine the machines, or leave their orders for work. Competent operators are sent out, with or without machines, by the day, week, or month—an advantage which the ladies of Philadelphia appreciate fully, if we may judge from the constant demand which the establishment has for operators.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, CARHART PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGANS. Over one half of each of these has increased during the last year. Sold by M. P. MOLLER, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

ENTERPRISE AND EDUCATION.—No one at all conversant with our educational institutions can have failed to notice one which has risen in popular favor with unprecedented rapidity. We refer to The Quaker City Business College. It has been in operation one year this month, and over five hundred students have been in attendance from nineteen different States and foreign countries. One great cause of such complete success was the inauguration of a new system of actual business practice, in teaching the science of Book-keeping and the collateral branches, fitting the student to enter at once upon the duties of the Counting House, by giving him those qualifications which are usually only acquired by practical experience.

Another cause of the success of this institution was the well-known reputation of the principal, Mr. Faulkner, as the manager of a similar school in this city for several years, added to the fact that in the establishment of a new institution he spared neither labor nor expense to place upon the most solid and substantial basis, with many new and valuable improvements over the old order of things, in this department of education. Enterprise, energy and perseverance have characterized his management, and the result is what it right be expected.

The College is completely organized into departments, each under the direction of special teachers, securing the greatest efficiency in instruction, and proper attention to students. The rooms are furnished with taste and elegance, and everything that can possibly be asked for is furnished with a liberal hand.

We invite the attention of all interested to the merits of this institution, and advise them to visit it and judge for themselves of the advantages and facilities offered.

THOMAS G. & J. E. BROWN have two stores in Market street, below Eleventh; they have a fine stock to select from, and make double-sole boots, with fine calf uppers, to fit well and at low prices. See advertisement.

A LARGE STOCK of New Styles of Skates are kept by Newbold Trotter, to select from, at No. 919 Market street.

J. B. SHANNON, long known in the Hardware business, has opened a lot of Skates at his old established stand, No. 1009 Market street. Give him a call.

H. STEEL & SON have a fine stock of dry goods to select from; they have been long established in business, and those who want goods in their line would do well to call before making their purchases, at the old-established stand Nos. 715 & 715 N. Tenth street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE CARAMELS.

Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PATRONIZE B. F. REIMER'S GALLERY, No. 624 Arch street, when you wish good pictures. Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visite, and life-size Photographs in oil colors of unsurpassed styles.

GET THE BEST.—Clergymen, as a class, do not recommend an article unless they have good reason to know it to be valuable. Parents of any Druggist one of Mrs Allen's circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you can read over twenty testimonials of our most eminent clergymen, each one recommending in the strongest terms the use of these preparations. They restore, invigorate, and beautify the hair. If you wish to restore and retain your hair through life, use them. Every Druggist sells them.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIFE SIZE, in oil colors, exquisite at low prices. Ivorytypes and Cartes de Visite are executed in the most artistic manner, at S. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 419 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Judge Thompson.—Charles L. Borie and others vs. The Fairmount (Race and Vine) Passenger Railway Company and others. In equity.

This case came up this morning for hearing, on the petition of Edward T. Shaw, the holder of 1517 shares of the stock of the company, for the appointment of a Receiver. The affairs of the company have been in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Court for the past three years

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

A GREENBACK.—BY THE "FATHER OF GREENBACKS."

The following is an extract from the very interesting speech made in St. Louis on last Saturday night by Governor Chase, ex-Secretary of the Treasury:—Now I have been called the father of greenbacks. You are the fathers of greenbacks. What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why, it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money, to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it worth anything. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, the question arose, How should the vast armies and navies be supplied? How should the troops be fed in the field, the sailors in ships, and provision made for their support, their clothing, their food and transportation? I found the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit, or pay them interest in gold upon their credit. They did not pay any gold, or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said—"No, gentlemen, this great American people is worth all of you put together, and I will take the credit of these people and put it up in the form of little bits of paper, and we will circulate that paper, and we will receive that paper for bonds, upon which we will punctually pay the interest in gold: and then, in order that the national currency might be permanent, and that nobody could have just cause to complain, I called the national banking system into existence and pledged every bank to redeem its currency in greenbacks, and the Government pledged that every dollar should be redeemed in the end—the securities to be pledged and provided—that in the end every thing should be made equivalent to gold.

I think this is the true idea of a greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people, made to serve the purpose of money in the midst of a great strife, when we must have everything we can get. And, fellow-citizens in my humble judgment, if out of this war this national currency comes as is prophesied for in our platform, so that no Western farmer or merchant will be obliged to pay tribute to the East in his exchange (as now), so that we shall not live upon exchange so large a profit upon our industry; so that the laborer receives his dollar, or two dollars, or dozen dollars at the night of the week's end, shall be perfectly sure that it will not turn to ashes before the morning sun rises. I say if we can get such a sound currency as this, then this country will not, at least, have been without one of the collateral benefits of this war, if you can take your money on the Atlantic and go to the Pacific and pay your bills all the way without having to change the currency at every tavern you stop at.

I say if the Government is administered as it should be, with proper vigor and economy, every dollar in greenbacks will be as good as a dollar in gold. Why, eight months ago, if I could have had the assurance that I would not have been troubled with any other issue, if I could have been assured that there should be no traffic upon any unauthorized currency, unauthorized except by the nation itself, I would have undertaken to resume specie payment in a week, if anybody wanted it; and I say, now, if the war is prosecuted as it ought to be, and the Government administered with the economy and prudence that I trust it will be, then there is no more danger of that currency than there is that the American people will fall.

THE LOUISVILLE "JOURNAL" GIVES UP SLAVERY.

From the Albany Evening Journal

The Louisville *Journal* abandons slavery! In a leading editorial in reply to a correspondent, who urges emancipation as the only hope and salvation of Kentucky, it frankly admits that the "peculiar institution" is virtually dead, and dead by its own hand. It contends that the question is no longer how it shall be saved from utter wreck, but how it shall be finally extinguished, and with the least jar to the social institutions of the South. It admits that it has proved a curse to Kentucky; that "if the Anti-Slavery Constitution, so powerfully advocated by Henry Clay many years, had been adopted, the State would now be more prosperous, wealthy, and happy than it is." "But," it pointedly adds, "Mr. Clay was defeated and a slavery Constitution adopted." The consequence has been that the energies of that noble State have been paralyzed, her growth impeded, and her moral power crippled.

But how is the curse to be finally and locally removed? The *Journal* is much perplexed for a reply. So far as the rebellious States are concerned, our armies are doing the work far more efficiently than emancipation proclamations can; but, adds that paper, "Kentucky is loyal, and ought not to be treated as if she were not to be trusted." "We believe," it continues, "that many of her people have favored emancipation for years, but when the new Constitution was adopted the mode of future amendment was so restricted that, were the people to desire a convention now, it could not be constitutionally called until the year 1870." But it intimates that the difficulty might be solved by Congress, which "may call State conventions for amendments, which can treat the Constitution as convivent to a treaty;" and cites a legal decision that Congress may repeal a treaty so far as it is a municipal law, provided its subject-matter be within the legislative power.

This pronunciamento of the *Journal* against slavery is deeply significant. It proves that Kentucky is at last awaking to a sense of her anomalous condition, and preparing, with a bad grace, it is true, to range herself on the side of the free States. Hitherto she has clung to her black idol with fanitical tenacity. While Missouri and Maryland were striving to rid themselves of the monster, she hugged it with the devotion of a first love. The more apparent it was that slavery was doomed, the more strenuously she sought to protect and defend it. While all the rest of the world was marching forward towards freedom, she alone seemed bent upon going backwards towards despotism.

But light has broken upon her at last. She sees the perilous road she is traveling—the gulf that yawns before her. She comprehends finally that the alternative is slavery and ruin or freedom and prosperity, and is anxious to put herself on the right track before it is too late. The fate of Virginia and Tennessee admonishes her what might have been her own had she gone over to secession—what may yet be her fate if she persists in her recent suicidal course. The motive of self-interest, if not the motives of patriotism, has proved too strong for traditional prejudices and State pride.

The cause of freedom moves rapidly and irresistibly onward. Four years ago Missouri and Maryland were slavish as "the institution." Now both these States are not only virtually free, but rejoicing in their emancipation from the detested thraldom. Kentucky is slowly following in their wake, while the advocates of freedom in the rebel States may be counted by tens of thousands. A few years, and slavery will be totally and utterly rooted out from our soil, the Republic will enter upon a new and more glorious career, and we shall be a happy and united people. The sun is not more sure to rise in the heavens than that it is the destiny of our people to be free!

Over-Anxious Men.

Several men of high character and position in this city have declined to take the office of Assistant United States Treasurer, which Mr. Cisco has recently resigned. They assign good reasons for such refusal, but the chief reason is that the responsibility of the office is too great for any man unless he has a custom-house and safes of steel. We are informed that a few days ago the panic of 1857 in the financial circles of this country killed ten presidents of banks in this city! They were overwhelmed with care, anxiety, and responsibility, and were compelled to seek a change of employment and sense, but never rallied. Many ministers of the Gospel, very prominent men in their relations, are now laid aside, temporarily we hope, some of them permanently we fear, being over-done with the cares of their office added to the anxieties which the state of the country begets.

These are times that draw heavily on the emotions. Men are constantly excited, and some of them more than others, as their temperaments are more or less sanguine and nervous. These are dangerous times for the health, the bodily, mental, and spiritual health of all men who think much, and concern themselves with public affairs. Such men break down in the midst of their days. They may retire from business, go into the country, or out of the country, but if the silver cord is loosed the golden bowl will soon be broken. It is too late when the brain softens, or the shock of paralysis comes, to recover the lost balance and be the same man again. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. It is best to be very careful in these times of overwork and undue worry. Adjust the mind to the duties of the hour, and perform them wisely and well, but with calmness and hope. Above all have faith in God. He is at the helm.—*New York Observer.*

—The city of Alexandria, Egypt, was lighted with gas for the first time on the 23d of September, the works having been erected by a French company. Since that time the lamplighter is followed by a crowd of wondering Arabs, who insist that the flame following the application of his torch is provoked by the will of a genii.

THE MUSE OF MENKEN.

Miss "Mazeppa" Menken, who has managed to make all London go to see her at the Theatre Royal, Astley's, and who, at last accounts, was living *en princesse* at the Westminster Palace Hotel, has sent, as an enclosure in a private letter, "some poor little lines" for publication in the San Francisco *Sunday Mercury*. Familiar as the fair Adah is with all the educated eccentricities of the *Tartar of the Ukraine breed*, on which she is mightily bonnd at Astley's, she never probably rode so high a horse as when she wrote this letter. The poor little lines, she modestly thinks, might be a blessing to the numerous contributors of the San Francisco *Mercury*, "*by giving them something to write about in their weekly effusions!*" The printed extracts from this letter touch gently upon a variety of topics. Wise and wild remarks, poetry, and the drama, the folly of wearing one's heart upon one's sleeve, the aspersion of the malignant, the blessings of success, the sins of *feuilletonists*, the nightly receipts at "Astley's" remembrances to friends, etc., fill up the page. Miss Menken thinks that in her poetry, as in her acting, she dares to be original. The poetry that is printed in the paper to which she sent it, and that is attributed to her, is eminently original. Indeed it is in what Miss Menken would term the "heavy-hearted vein of originality." She says she is content to be simply her poor, unassuming self, that she had wildly hoped that the fate of the lowliest and poorest dead at least might have been hers in the memories of gifted female correspondents (?) to the California journals. Amongst the Mazeppians Miss Menken kindly collates secures the statement that she receives half of the entire receipts nightly. "And for such bad acting! Such want of beauty and grace!" adds Miss Menken, proceeding thence to say, "Well, it is strange, but managers will pay me like a Princess, and the public will run wild to see me, and to scatter their gold at my feet. Just tell my friends that I can't help it. It is too bad!" Too bad, indeed!

But it is with the "Muse of Menken" that the public here have the most to do. That is all vouchsafed them. To go through the following lines is like playing a poetical game of "hot battered blue beans." Now you are very hot, now very cold; now you are near the meaning, and now ain't. We all know Miss Menken can do wonders on the Tartar of the Ukraine breed. But it is Pegasus she is riding now, so listen:—

MY SHIP THAT WENT DOWN.

BY ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

I.

Who hath not sent out ships to sea?
Who hath not toiled through light and darkness to make them strong for battle?
And how we freighted them with dust from the mountain mines!
And red gold, coined from the heart's blood, rich in Youth, Love, and Beauty!
And we have fondly sent forth on their white decks seven times a hundred souls!
Sent them out like sea-girt world, full of Hope, Love, Care, and Faith.
Oh, mariners, mariners, watch and beware!

II.

See the ship that I sent forth!
How proudly she nods her regal head to each seeming wave!
How defiantly she flaps her white sails to the sun, who, in envy of her beauty, screens his face behind a passing cloud, yet never losing sight of her!
The ocean hath decked himself in robes of softest blue, and lifted his spray-flags to greet her.
The crimson sky hath swooped down from her Heaven-palace, and sitteth with her white feet dabbling in the borders of the sea, while she sendeth sweet promises on the wings of the wind to my fair ship!
Oh, mariners, mariners! why did ye not watch and beware!

III.

The faithless sky is black.
The ocean howls on the ship's rough track.
The strong wind and the shouting rain sweep by like an armed host hooting out their wild battle-cry.
The tall masts dip their heads down into the deep.
The wet shrouds rattle as they seem to whisper prayers to themselves.
But the waves leap over their pallid sides, and grapple and gnaw at their seams.
The poor ship shrieks and groans out her despair.
She rises up to plead with the sky, and sinks down the deep valley of water to pray.
Oh, God! make us strong for the battle!

IV.

What says the mariner, so hurried and pale?
No need to whisper it, speak out, speak!
Danger and peril, you say?
Does your quivering lip and white cheek mean that the good ship must go down?
Why stand ye idle and silent?
Oh, sailors, rouse your brave hearts!
Man the rocking mass, and reef the rattling sails!
Heed not the storm-fires that so terribly burn in the black sky!
Heed not the storm-mad sea below!
Heed not the death-cry of the waves!
Foot to foot, hand to hand! Toil on, brave hearts!
Our good ship must be saved!
Before us lies the goal!

V.

Too late, too late!
The life-boats are lost.
The rent spars have groaned their lives, and the white sails have shrouded them in their rough beds of Death.
Strong mariners have fainted and failed in the terror and strife.
White lips are grasping for breath and trembling out prayers, and waiting to die.
And the ship, once so fair, lies a life-freighted wreck.
The Promises, Hopes, and Loves are sinking, sinking away.
The winds shriek out their joy, and the waves shout out their Anthem of Death.
Pitiless wind!
Pitiless ocean!

VI

Oh, mariners, is there no help?
Is there no beacon-light in the distance?
Dash the tears of blood from your eyes, and look over these Alps of water!
See ye no sail glittering through the darkness?
Is there no help?
Must they die, all die?
The waves answer with ravenous roar;
They grapple like demons the trembling ship!
Compassless, rudderless, the poor ship pleads.
In vain! in vain!
With a struggle, shivering, dying, my good ship sank down, down, down to the soundless folds of the fathomless ocean. Lost—lost—lost!

Romance and Reality.

The story of "Robert Brierly," in the play called the *Ticket-of Leave Man*, finds a curious illustration from real life in the following police report, which appeared in a late English paper:—

"At the Warwickshire sessions, on the 19th of October, George Haynes, aged twenty-five, was charged with having, at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 12th of August last, stolen two pounds weight of beef. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and asked to make a statement. The chairman having remarked that he had been previously sentenced to penal servitude at Gloucester assizes for house-breaking, the prisoner said that was really true. He committed the offence when he was only fourteen years of age, and was sent to Gibraltar, to the penal settlement there. After having been imprisoned for three years and a half, his conduct had been so satisfactory that he had been released upon a ticket-of-leave. He forthwith returned to England, and did all he could to obtain an honest livelihood.

"After working for four years in Warwick, during a part of which time he had attended regularly at All Saints' Church, Emscote, and assisted in the choir, he went to reside at Stratford, got work, and attended the parish church at Charlecote, singing in the choir. All things went on well with him and with his family for a long time. One day, one of the Stratford police, named Weston, called upon him, and asked if he had ever been transported. He declined at first to answer the question, but ultimately admitted that such was the case. From that time his prospects were blighted. He was dismissed from the choir at Charlecot Church and lost his place. In every way he was being hunted down—and oppressed. At the time he took the meat, his wife and children were in a starving condition, and he took the meat for them.

"Rev. T. B. Dickens, of Exmouth, sent a letter, testifying to the prisoner's character as being honest, sober, and in every way respectable. Mr. Kynnersley expressed his deep regret at the statement which the prisoner had made. If it was true, and upon the face of the facts it seemed probable, the policeman had exceeded his duty, for he ought not to have interfered with him at all. The prisoner seemed to have conducted himself creditably, and the former offence might have been considered buried in oblivion. Both he and his brother magistrates considered that the prisoner had been hardly dealt with, and, under the circumstances, he would only be sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor."

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3 50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4mwfs No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, SANCKOFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET,

Office in New York,

11-1-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schussele, and engraved by Sartain, is an interesting subject to be considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family should have a father, husband, or son battling for its country, will appreciate and should possess it.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS

and others will find this a very pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print this plate on a 19 to 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50 which is one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 48 N. FOURTH Street,
11-12stu6t.3m Philadelphia.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN,

S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus adding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 40 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Rev. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aitkman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
	Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secy and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $100,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, standing insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM

secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM

secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $500 with $5 per week compensation can be had for shorter periods, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
ROONEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.

F. Ratchf. ol Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chestnut.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Samuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Chamber Philadelphia Bank.
Ben Alex. Berry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Sheriff.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Ollesptie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12-stu6t.rl No. 404 WALNUT Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Lost or Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. 11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to their families.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$50 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Soldiers.

Thirty days' extra and all other arrears Navy and Army Claims collected promptly attended to.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10-24-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.

COAL AT HALF PRICE.

If you feather will call at

No. 56 S. FIFTH STREET,

Or CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,

Who will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Brewer's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Sashs. These Strips totally exclude Coal, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.

Call or send for Circular. 11-12-stu6t.3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, }
ARCHIBALD GETTY, }
STEPHEN T. SOUDER, } 1st-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put on with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILL, and M. B. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hill.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and collected by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(SIGNED.)
M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. B. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILL.

November 16, 1864. 11-14-10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 22 DOCK Street.

CHAS. P. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BRO. This firm for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage business, at No. 22 DOCK Street.

CHAS. P. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermaster's Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Drafts, Notes and Loans negotiated and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 S. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-31-6m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 324 LAGRANGE Street, and No. 111 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-4t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The people of the Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of January, 1865, as can be in accordance with the provisions of an Act approved April 1, 1846. (P. L. 204.)

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and to issue certificates of loan therefor, as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor, the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees or their agent, to pay over the proceeds of the loan to the Trustees; but in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates hereinbefore have been issued, and shall be signed by the Trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per cent. on the amount of said loan, and apply the same per annum, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the 1st day of December and the 30th day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum or six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply the per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the payment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and also an account of the said Trustees of said works, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for one week, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk of Common Council after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lewis Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.
11-14-10t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until three o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Tenth street, from Girard avenue to Poplar street, to be brick, circular in form, and of two feet six inches in diameter; also a sewer on the line of Girard avenue, from the sewer on Hilton avenue to the west curb line of Broad street, to be circular in form, and three feet inside diameter; also a sewer on the line of Hilton street, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the line of Girard avenue, to be circular in form and inside diameter of three feet; also a sewer on the line of Twenty-second street, from Wood street to Caldwell street, and in Caldwell street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, to be three feet inside diameter; and that on the line of Caldwell street to the two feet six inches in diameter; also a sewer on the line of Frankford road, from the sewer on Allen street to the summit north of Wilkey street, to be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take in payment such of the materials from the present sewers as may be required in the construction of the new sewers, and allowed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, at prices to be agreed upon between the contractor and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

All sewers are limited to be passed at the time and place of opening the proposals. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a deposit has been made with the Receiver of Taxes, of a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount bid, if the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will forfeit to the City the amount of the deposit, or if the difference between his bid and the next lowest bid, specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The sewer on Hilton street, and on Twenty-second and Caldwell streets, will differ from ordinary specifications.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
11-21-mwf2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
October 22, 1864. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Department until the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for carrying Letter Balances for the use of the several offices in the United States, for one year, from and after the first day of December next, of the following descriptions, viz.:—

1st. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois, to be graded down to quarter ounces.

2d. Balances capable of weighing at least one pound, avoirdupois, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed there will be required of a sort.

Jerome Harrington will be required to file the balances to be furnished, as well as strength and durability.

Samples of each description of balance must accompany each bid, and the bidder may also attach the contract with the Department for the balances of a quality in all respects equal to the samples.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.

The balances must be delivered free of all charge to the Railroad depot in the city of the Department, at Washington, D. C., or will accept the article, if perfect and equal to sample.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal evidence of his ability to supply such articles. Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Failure to furnish balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,
10-26-w3t Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until three o'clock P. M. on the 28th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Tenth street, from Girard avenue to Poplar street, to be brick, circular in form, and of two feet six inches in diameter; also a sewer on the line of Girard avenue, from the sewer on Hilton avenue to the west curb line of Broad street, to be circular in form, and three feet inside diameter; also a sewer on the line of Hilton street, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the line of Girard avenue, to be circular in form and inside diameter of three feet; also a sewer on the line of Twenty-second street, from Wood street to Caldwell street, and in Caldwell street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, to be three feet inside diameter; and that on the line of Caldwell street to the two feet six inches in diameter; also a sewer on the line of Frankford road, from the sewer on Allen street to the summit north of Wilkey street, to be circular in form, with an inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take in payment such of the materials from the present sewers as may be required in the construction of the new sewers, and allowed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, at prices to be agreed upon between the contractor and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

All sewers are limited to be passed at the time and place of opening the proposals. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a deposit has been made with the Receiver of Taxes, of a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount bid, if the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will forfeit to the City the amount of the deposit, or if the difference between his bid and the next lowest bid, specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The sewer on Hilton street, and on Twenty-second and Caldwell streets, will differ from ordinary specifications.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
11-21-mwf2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
October 22, 1864. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Department until the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for carrying Letter Balances for the use of the several offices in the United States, for one year, from and after the first day of December next, of the following descriptions, viz.:—

1st. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois, to be graded down to quarter ounces.

2d. Balances capable of weighing at least one pound, avoirdupois, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed there will be required of a sort.

Jerome Harrington will be required to file the balances to be furnished, as well as strength and durability.

Samples of each description of balance must accompany each bid, and the bidder may also attach the contract with the Department for the balances of a quality in all respects equal to the samples.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.

The balances must be delivered free of all charge to the Railroad depot in the city of the Department, at Washington, D. C., or will accept the article, if perfect and equal to sample.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to supply such articles. Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Failure to furnish balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. DENNISON,
10-26-w3t Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of November, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Lyon, and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any point or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Nebraska, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other point near may be designated in that Territory, by Fort Garland and any other point or points on the line of the Santa Fe road that may be established on the above route on the west bank of the Missouri River, south of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north; point or stations that are or may be established on the line of the Platte River, Nebraska Territory, to the mouth of Deer creek, south of latitude 41 degrees north and east of longitude 25 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado east of 25 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores between the months of March and September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any point or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Nebraska, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other point near may be designated in that Territory, and to Fort Garland and any other point or points on the line of the Santa Fe road that may be established on the above route on the west bank of the Missouri River, south of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north; point or stations that are or may be established on the line of the Platte River, Nebraska Territory, to the mouth of Deer creek, south of latitude 41 degrees north and east of longitude 25 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado east of 25 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores between the months of March and September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any point or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such points or stations as may be designated by the Governor of Arizona and Utah Territories south of latitude 40 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport, and a rate in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 20,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No proposal will be entertained that will be for the transportation of liquors, hard wood, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their post-office address, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a cont

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864

A BEAT AROUND THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, October.—A few words upon the daily and weekly papers of London may not be uninteresting; and first upon the *Times*. This is the journal you know, which an Englishman reads every day to know what opinion he may form. There are few men in England so presumptuous as to assert anything until the *Times* gives them warrant. And the Times represents two interests only—the moneyed and the aristocratic; so that after all, people think in a circle here. The principal owner of the *Times* is a person named Walter; the leading editor at present is a Mr. Delane, whose connection with the "Thunderer" extends over many years. Mr. Dasent is also an editor. He is the author of some books upon Scandinavian mythology, history, and literature, and is supposed to be a writer of some of the standing leaders upon the Yankees. The literary editor is Samuel Lucas, who is also the editor of *Once a Week*. Lucas succeeded Phillips, who, you will remember, was the enemy of Thackeray, and who so bottled the thin-skinned satirist by his caustic criticisms, that the author of "Philip" retorted, and was laughed at by the public. Lucas is a very able and a very partial critic; his articles are collected into a volume every year, and published by the Longmans.

Mr. Davidson is the *Times'* dramatic critic. He is best known as the husband of Arabella Goddard, the pianist, whom he praised into fame, and who married him out of gratitude. Eventually she despised and deserted him; but he is still chivalrous enough to write favorably of her performances. Davidson is thought to be very corrupt; and Mr. Sims Reeves the balladist, sends him superb presents often, which it would be erroneous to infer have anything to do with Mr. Sims Reeves' success and the *Times'* criticisms. Although, if any actors come to this side of the "pond," let them write to Mr. Davidson upon the back of a bank bill. John Oxenford, the dramatist, also writes notices of theatres occasionally for the *Times*. He has translated extensively and produced some shabby pieces of his own. Many of the *Times'* leaders are written by Palmerstonian members of Parliament. The paper pays splendid prices, and has the best talent upon its columns. Gladstone, the first statesman in England, frequently contributes leading articles. The circulation of the *Times* is about forty thousand copies; and when people state that it has the first circulation in England, they must be supposed to know nothing about it. The *Daily Telegraph*, with a circulation of one hundred and twenty thousand daily, leads every newspaper in the world. It sells for one penny; the *Times* for three-pence. Advertisements in the *Times* cost from a shilling to three shillings and six-pence a line. The longer the advertisement the more expensive per line. The *Times* will not spoil its typographical appearance by inserting long advertisements, except at a prodigious remuneration. The *Times* establishment does not mail copies to subscribers. Smith & Son, the great news agents of the United Kingdom, buy the papers and receive subscribers; they take upwards of twenty thousand papers daily. Sometimes, to frighten the *Telegraph*, the *Times* comes out with double supplements, twenty-four pages in all; but an opinion exists here that the Mogul of journals must soon reduce its price, or die a slow death; the penny papers are fiddling while the "Thunderer" is burning. Throwing in, I may say incidentally, for the benefit of those who are not as good arithmeticians as myself, is six cents, and the *Times* costs thirty-six cents a week, or nearly nineteen dollars a year; whereas, the *Star*, the *Standard*, etc., cost but sixpence per week, and are more sprightly. The *Times* publishes a bedquilt, or something as big and heavy, thrice a week, called the *Evening Mail*, and this sells for sixpence. The other night I went to see the *Times'* great Hoe presses working. You go off Ludgate Hill, through narrow, foul, crooked alleys, and when you are so completely puzzled as to be in Mr. Pegcotty's condition of "gormed," you arrive in a paved area, as big as a Philadelphia back-yard, surrounded on four sides by two-story Quakerish, smoked brick edifices, that look like a part of Pompeii freshly disentombed. With an order in your hand you proceed to the place of operation, and watch in solemn awe the eight cylinders that are toned down to an English idea of "propriety," and the pressmen, who drink pots of beer with the gravity of high priests. Touch nothing. Say nothing. Ask nothing. This is the *Times*! Tremble! This is the *British Lion!* Are you silly enough to believe that steam is the motive-power here? Pshaw! this is the lion-power, and the royal beast is pacing a tread-mill below. There are but three powers in England—the Crown, Lord Palmerston, and the *Times*. I think I may add the London General Omnibus Company. The latter conquered George Francis Train, who is thought here to be the most prudent statesman of America—*vide* his speeches.

Apropos of Mr. Train, I come to his whilom friend, George Augustus Sala, the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Sala used to contribute one leading article daily for the *Telegraph*, for which he received three guineas per diem. He was also the editor of *Temple Bar*, and will write for anything that pays. He was the boon-companion of Train—drank his champaigne, puffed his tramway, borrowed his money; and when Train lost his prestige he lost Sala. The latter was his most virulent enemy, and his newspaper attacks upon the future President of the United States and Warwick of the Irish throne were the most contemptible things that journalism has known. Sala has reputation here; but he is simply a wordy, mercenary pretender, coarse in his manners and corrupt in his tastes. He made his first success in *Household Words* by an imitation of Dickens; he wrote a series of papers also imitating Thackeray, on Hogarth, in the *Cornhill*, and is now publishing flimsy sketches in *Temple Bar*. Percy B. St. John ("Singen") is also an editor of the *Telegraph*. The paper is owned by Mr. Levy, a Hebrew of Fleet street. It is in the Liberal interest, like the *Times*, and is equally inimical to the Federal cause. The leading Tory papers here are the *Herald* and *Standard*, owned by the same firm. The former has a circulation of 4000 copies or less, and sells for four-pence, the latter has 30 000, and sells for a penny. The *Standard*, which released itself by the half-foolish, half-fiendish letters of "Manhattan," from America, whom *Punch* calls Man Satan, now publishes namby-pamby letters from two American correspondents, one a Philadelphian, and one a New Yorker, and both English. It pays fifty shillings in specie for each letter. The *Index*, the new Southern paper, has also a *bona fide* American correspondent. The *Morning Star* (called John Bright's paper) is the leading Radical and pro-Federal organ. It has stood with America through disaster and victory. It is sold largely in Manchester and Birmingham, and has a circulation (morning and evening) of twenty thousand copies. The *Daily News*, our other friend, is sadly off, with a circulation of perhaps five thousand. It sells for threepence. The *Post* is the Ministerial organ, and the favorite clubhouse paper. Its policy is always that of the Government, and the *Times* takes its tone from the *Post*. It sells for fourpence, and is edited by a Mr. Boothwick. The *Morning Advertiser*, supported by publicans (*i. e.*, the London Liquor League), has a large circulation, perhaps twenty thousand.

The *Globe* is a five-penny paper, of no consequence, though the *Times* befriends it, and copies its leaders. These same leaders remind me of a sepulchre talking upon politics. Richard Baxter's sermons were never so enlivening. There are some suburban papers of fair circulation, of which you never hear in America, as the *Cherkenwell News*, of North London, which sells for a half-penny, and has a sale of eighteen thousand copies.

The first of the news-weeklies is Lloyd's *Penny Paper*, circulating half a million, and issuing three editions, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, respectively. It is edited by Blanchard Jerrold, son of the late Douglas Jerrold, and the paper has been intensely and devotedly in favor of the Union cause. Its influence with the laboring poor is very great, and the majority of the workingmen's organs are also in our favor. It is a paper of sixty columns. Lloyd is immensely wealthy. His establishment covers four acres of ground. He recently gave three thousand pounds to the Lancashire Distress Fund—nearly equal to Lord Derby's subscription. The *Weekly Times* (not the *Daily*), the *Weekly Reynolds'*, and the *News of the World* (not the *Illustrated*), circulate respectively over two hundred thousand, one hundred thousand, and one hundred and fifty thousand. Reynolds has three publications, all of them profitable. He is the author of a series of trashy stories. His income is rated at £14,000, or $70,000 per annum. Reynolds appropriates the New York *Mercury* stories, which are very popular here. A magazine of Cobb and Robinson literature, called the *American Scrap Book*, is also published in London, and is immensely successful. So with *Beadle's Dime Novels*. It is unanimously admitted that we are the greatest people in the world for telling long, intricate, and impossible "yarns."

This leads me to Mr. Pierce Egan, the first of the English novelette writers, and the architect of the London *Journal*. The London *Journal* is the first of the cheap sensation papers, circulating upwards of three hundred thousand copies weekly; John Gilbert condescends to illustrate it, and Mr. Pierce Egan is its story-writer. I will pit Mr. Pierce Egan in any sum against any man in the world for story-telling. He lives in a quiet way up in Highbury, and his house is of unpretending brick; but in that house abide fiends, heroes, noble maidens, and fierce robbers, who sally out once a week to plead the cause of the London *Journal*. They make their appearance in Mr. Pierce Egan's stories, by dropping down chimneys, gliding up traps, insinuating themselves through keyholes, although the most favorite method is that of appearing through secret panels from invisible chambers. He is said to have more readers than Mr. Dickens. When I attempt to give you a list of the sensational publications, I feel my incapacity. Their name is more than legion. New ones appear daily. (*Here Bell-ingerly name—is the last.*) Popular, and having no close. The distinctively Sunday press is led by the *Newsman* (150,000 circulation), and the *Bernard's* (90 000). The latter is the wheel, and one of its editors, Mr. Bayle Bernard, is an American. There are no Sunday newspapers in any of the other great cities of the United Kingdom. The leading paper in Edinburgh is the tri-weekly *Scotsman* (10,000). There are 1100 daily, weekly, and monthly publications in the United Kingdom, one-half of which emanate from London. The sporting papers lead off with *Bell's Life* (60,000 weekly, at sixpence per copy), although the *Sporting Life* published 500,000 on the occasion of the recent fight. There are some queer publications here which have enormous sales, as "Reddaway's Guides"—seven in number, of which the sixpenny one circulates 200,000 copies. The "Directory of London" enumerates 5000 streets, and is a book of 2000 pages.

Gossip from the Spanish Court.

QUEEN ISABELLA, HER HUSBAND, AND HER CHILDREN.

A Madrid letter in the London *Daily News* gives this gossipping account of the royal family:—

"Yesterday (October 10) was the Queen's birthday, when her M st Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda, entered upon her thirty-fifth year. There was a grand review in the morning, of the troops composing the garrison of Madrid, consisting of nineteen battalions of infantry and twenty regiments of cavalry and artillery, with seventy-two pieces of cannon, a goodly force enough, though by no means uniformly to be relied upon. After being reviewed in the Prado, the troops marched through the city and defiled before the Queen and King at the palace.

"Upon the whole it was a fine military display. It was succeeded by a royal reception, which was brilliantly attended, and which occupied the entire afternoon. For the benefit of the ladies, it may be mentioned that the Queen herself was arrayed in a rose-colored rose, covered with choice lace, and bespangled with an immense multitude of diamonds. The Infanta Donna Isabella was in plain white. The King wore the uniform of captain-general of the kingdom, and the little Prince of the Asturias that of a sergeant of the guard.

"The Queen of Spain is now a large, portly woman, perhaps somewhat older in appearance than her years allow. She no longer can be said to answer to the description given of her thirty years ago, in one of the popular songs of the War of the Succession, which described the contending competitors for the throne of Spain:—

> "'Don Carlos is a hoary chief,
> Of cruel heart and cold;
> But Isabel's a lovely girl
> Of only six years old.'

"But the Queen of Spain, though no longer 'a lovely girl,' is still by no means unattractive. The photographs and portraits which are shown in shop windows by no means do her justice. She has about her a great deal more sparkle, vivacity, and good humor than her photographs allow; indeed, her distinguished characteristic is said to be genuine good temper, or, as it has been expressed to me, 'heartiness,' which gains her a very large share of the affection of those who are privileged to approach her.

"The Queen is said to be a very affectionate mother of her children. She has now four of them—three girls and a boy. The eldest, the Infanta Isabella, approaches her thirteenth year, having been born on the 20th of December, 1851. She is an interesting young lady, but is said to bear herself somewhat more haughtily than those about her entirely approve. The Prince of the Asturias is the next child, and is not yet quite eight. He is an elegant but rather delicate-looking boy, who seems to be worn out with state and study. The poor little fellow is driven through Madrid in a coach and six, attended by a guard of honor, almost every afternoon, to the Retiro (a part of the park reserved for the royal family), where he takes pleasure in driving himself about in a little goat-chaise. He is generally accompanied by his sister, the Infanta Isabella. The other royal children, with their nurses, follow him in another state carriage drawn by six mules, and that is generally followed by another similar equipage, full of ladies and gentlemen in waiting, so that even the poor little Prince's drive in his goat-chaise is made a matter of court ceremony.

"It is amusing to see this procession of Princes and Princesses going to the Prado, followed by a drag conveying four stately specimens of the genus 'Jeames,' in gold cocked hats and vermillion stockings, who convey from the royal stables to the Retiro the perambulators in which the younger members of the royal family are doomed to take their airings.

"It is observable that the King and Queen rarely accompany the royal children. They usually take their own separate drive, almost always in company, but very rarely with any of the royal family with them. The King, indeed, is said to show very little attachment to any of his wife's offspring, though at the same time he fully recognizes them, and is at the present moment, it is said, especially anxious to obtain a decree of the Cortes whereby he shall be appointed regent in the event of the Queen's demise and the succession of the Prince of the Asturias to the throne. Whether this arrangement will be carried out or not, it is difficult to say at present. It is not until next year that a settlement will become urgent, and much will depend upon the course of events and the parties who at that time may be in power."

Sebastopol As It Is.

Great ruins never die. The Tartar Arab and the official's drosky toil over the plateau where the fresh springing vines rise up amid a rude necropolis. Stately forts still frown over the deep, calm flord in which lie the bones of a navy, as if waiting for its resurrection; and crumbling quays, shattered towers, and broken shells of horses mark the margin of waters on which once floated the armaments of a giant aggressive power. A few grey-coated soldiers clamber over the heaps of broken masonry, and creep in and out of the dilapidated barracks and shot-riven buildings. Listless, flat-capped, and booted citizens saunter through the city of the past. A group of boats in the centre of the harbor is engaged in endeavors to raise to the surface the hull of some rotted ship. All semblance of power is departed. Encircling this scene of desolation and violent decay, rounded knoll, and deep ravine, and undulating plain, all seamed and dented with grass-grown earth-works, spread from the sea to the great cleft in the plateau through which rolls the stream of the Tchernaya. Within that narrow front once white with the tents of Western Powers, where the thunder of the cannon never ceased day after day, and the lightning of battle flashed from cloud to cloud, and leaped from hill to hill, for long, long months, the herdsman now peacefully tends the flocks which browse quietly in the enriched ravines, and all that strikes the ear is the plover's whistle, mingled with the lowing of the kine.—*English paper.*

Crocodiles and Monkeys.

From Henri Mershot's travels in Indo-China, we select the following paragraph:—

"Crocodiles are more numerous in the river at Paknam-Vem than in that of Chantaboun. I continually saw them throw themselves from the banks into the water; and it has frequently happened that careless fishers, or persons who have imprudently fallen asleep on the shore, have become their prey, or have afterwards died of wounds inflicted by them. This latter has happened twice during my stay here. It is amusing, however—for one is interested in observing the habits of animals all over the world—to see the manner in which these creatures catch the apes, which sometimes take a fancy to play with them. Close to the bank lies the crocodile, his body in the water, and only his capacious mouth above the surface, ready to seize anything that may come within reach.

"A troop of apes catch sight of him, seem to consult together, approaching little by little, and commence their frolics, by turns actors and spectators. One of the most active or most imprudent jumps from branch to branch till within a respectful distance of the crocodile, when, hanging by one claw, and with the dexterity peculiar to these animals, he advances and retires, now giving his enemy a blow with his paw, at another time only pretending to do so. The other apes, enjoying the fun, evidently wish to take a part in it; but the other branches being too high, they form a sort of chain by laying hold of each other's paws, and thus swing backwards and forwards, while any of them who comes within reach of the crocodile torments him to the best of his ability.

"Sometimes the terrible jaws suddenly close, but not upon the audacious ape, who just escapes; then there are cries of exultation from the tormentors, who gambol about joyfully. Occasionally, however, the claw is entrapped, and the victim dragged with the rapidity of lightning beneath the water, when the whole troop disperse, groaning and shrieking. The misadventure does not, however, prevent their recommencing the game a few days afterwards."

—A few weeks ago the annual service took place for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III's mother, Queen Hortense, who is buried in the small chapel of Rueil, next to his grandmother, Empress Josephine. The marble monuments he has had erected to their memory are simple and very beautiful.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Vest Slide, Ear Screws, Watches, Guards, Keys, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-10-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESTNUT Streets, Philad'a
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Banks, Banking Houses, Factories, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. 11-23-1y

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, 10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.

FURNITURE,
CHEAPEST AND BEST
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depot,
11 10w6m N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
sel0-2m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET.
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sel0-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GAS HEATING STOVES!
CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!
EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,
THE ONLY ONE THAT IS
FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.
Will Heat
OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING,
AND BATH ROOMS,
With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.
G. W. LOOMIS,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,
11-22uthsim PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES! STOVES!
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF,
Entire Stock of Stoves.
SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.
These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at
McKNIGHT'S,
11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Barges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Wrought Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpan Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company. Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.
President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 518 S. SIXTH Street.
The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.
In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and in regard to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at this market, coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.
The Skidmore and Mammoth Veins now worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.
The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level of its gallery. In a short time it will be ready for operating, with a delivery equal to your anticipations; and I believe that, judiciously worked, with such interruptions that cannot well be foreseen, you will be able to reach a vap city of 100,000 tons per annum with your present machinery, the condition of which is such as not to require either much labor or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order. Very Respectfully,
STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.
The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—
JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given us entire satisfaction. It ignites readily, burns well, is free from slate, deposits white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days. Very truly yours,
WILSON JEWELL,
No. 429 N. SIXTH Street.
October 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of buying Lehigh coal Since buying yours I find it for household purposes fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.
Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. HENSZEY,
No. 1008 COATES Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired. Yours truly, JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1917 LOCUST Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully, ALLEN C. WILSON,
No. 1805 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month 20th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in Cy Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freey. I could not wish a better article.
E. F. FRALEY,
No. 42 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.
I am, very truly yours, &c.
WILLIAM M UHLER,
Falls of Schuylkill.
Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS. 11-22-6

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1826 and 1827 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal,
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (907),
below Girard avenue:
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office, SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN. 11-1-1m

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed, and promise to add with further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit our continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity 10-17-3m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS & REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. sel0-3m

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
THE world-renowned Indian Weed is manufactured from the
FINEST LEAF
And carefully recommends itself to all Gentlemen of
Discerning Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 414 CHESNUT Street,
10-4 2m opposite State House.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James B. Magee,
S. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 3.
Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.
Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $0·50 per share for a limited number of shares.
Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 15th inst. 11-12-2m

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $200,000, 20,000 Shares, $10 Par.
PRESIDENT,
WATSON MALONE.
MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE,	HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER,	THOS. J. LANCASTER,
P. BLACKBURNE, Jr.,	JAMES G. FARRIRA,
ALEXANDER P. BEAM.	

TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.
SECRETARY.
HENRY C. STEVENSON.
This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 132 S. SECOND Street.
JAS. H. STEVENSON,
11-22-1uths3m GENERAL AGENT.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,
Venango County, Pennsylvania.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK,
$500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.
Working Capital Reserved for Development, $10,000.
PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS W. EVANS.
DIRECTORS:
Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 920 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 618 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. HILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Cora Flanter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. BUCHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.
The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.
For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of
MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and
Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET,
Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.
CAPITAL...$250,000,
FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE.
$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
J. B. McCREARY, President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. McCREARY, J. W. VANHOUTEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN BOWER.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.
The property belonging to the company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.
This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.
A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it; also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.
The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.
The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, in dependent of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.
It is the good to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance. The title to the property is
Subscription Books are now open at the office of
FERREE & CO.,
11-17-12t No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.
OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17 3t*wf Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.
PAR VALUE $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full.....$2 50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.
PRESIDENT—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.
DIRECTORS.

JAMES McCUTCHEON,	H. J. ADAMS,
10 GH CRAIG,	GEORGE McCANDLESS,
WILLIAM BRICE,	N. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.	

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.
The funds of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and developers of the country, and consist of—First: About two acres of land on Horse Neck, upon which there have one well, in which they have just struck oil. This well, in the opinion of our Superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, and it is well now at intervals twenty feet above its well, and will yield to the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, sufficient, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.
Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.
Third is a tract of 100 acres, on a twenty years' lease, subject to one-eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are contiguous to oil territory, and in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Bowen's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is progressed with vigor, and on tract No. 3 we have struck a heavy indications of oil at a depth of 30 feet.
For more full information see prospectus, at
Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS',
11-16-2w No. 240 S. FRONT Street.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-tf No. 417 CHESNUT Street.

OIL WELLS.
No. 436 WALNUT STREET.
Philadelphia, November, 18, 1864.
The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.
The Company own, also, over 200 acres of undeveloped property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.
Such an opportunity of obtaining, at a low cost, a stock-paying dividend from so small a portion of its property is seldom offered.
For further information apply at the office of
J. D. REINBOTH,
No. 436 WALNUT STREET,
11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. B. DUNGAN.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.
100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.
The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—
"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—
"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indeniably superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and anguries.
"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"
Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11-12 13t] President.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE,
FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable
FEE SIMPLE
Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, borable land suffic ent to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company (Hyner farm), on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—8½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.
No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to rerobe. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 fe

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of the EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as is perfectly convenient, to ensure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

The public do not require to be harangued into being grateful at such a time as this. They require no Mrs. Pardiggle to take them into custody and straight-jacket them into a state of thankfulness. They have received from God exhaustless treasures, each of which has a tongue to speak for itself and laud its own worth. Our national advantages point themselves out so clearly to even the most unreflecting, that the religious observances of Thanksgiving day are felt to be the merest expenent of the people's heart.

We have no need to work ourselves up on the subject, no inducemnnt to feign a prosperity which we do not possess, and to render our thanks hypocritical also. The actions of our armies in the field, the good service of those private workers who toil at home for the well-being of the soldiers, and the unanimity of feeling prevailing between these two vast divisions, are sufficient causes for good fortune, even without taking into consideration all those immense valuable reservoirs of strength which it seems impossible to drain. We have been lectured for our national sins, and we have been told that the nation is being punished for them.

This may be so. But it is good to turn our thoughts away from our sins sometimes. It is to take a one-sided view of one's self to reflect wholly upon one's short-comings. We have some natural good in us. The circumstances under which the first colonists made a home for themselves argue this, and the constitution of human nature asserts it. Let us then take a more cheering view of ourselves.

A perpetual shadow should not intrude into the genial atmosphere of repentance. We must have something to smile at as well as to weep over. We cannot be forever mourning over our sins. The sackcloth will wear out, and the ashes will be dissipated by the gales of time. If we do not, then, give thanks attired in purple-and-fine-linen robes of rejoicing, let us at least anoint our hands, and go with a decent countenance to the sanctuary. If ever a nation has met with retribution, we have met with it; if ever a great people could work out their own atonement and salvation, we are doing it.

When we speak of our prosperity at home and in the field, we do not forget the mutilated scenes of war, nor the dreadful anguish of thousands of households. But we compare these afflictions with the grand principles they are evolving, and the ultimate good they will establish. If through "sorrow's night and danger's path" only the individual can hope to enter a world of happiness, the same discipline is necessary for a nation. And now that so much of that discipline is over, let us not brood too constantly over our sins, but take heart of grace for the good that yet is in us.

What thousands on thousands of Thanksgiving tables to-morrow will be graced by the result of the election! How many plain dishes will be sanced with the conviction that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States! How many a rich *melange* will have its indigestibility corrected by the same thought! That remembrance itself is the good digestion that waits on appetite, and the knowledge that the premium on gold does not after all affect the price of provisions as much as might be anticipated, is the health that waits on both.

Let grumbling, then, be banished from the board; let complainings be ignominiously sent away from the table. Let sweet charity tincture the atmosphere of society with its neutral tint. For all the plums in the pudding—and may they be the reverse of angels' visits—let there be bright smiles and genial jokes. We can take an example from the soldiers in this. They never murmur in giving thanks. With them gratitude is *not* an affecting sense of future favors. They never swaddle a curse up in a smile. They work the hardest for all they get, and they do not grumble so very much even when they go unrewarded.

Some people give thanks as they give alms—they never give them at all, or are as long before paying them as they are in paying their debts. Some, again, go to work at them as though they were driving a bargain, and are bent on having the best of it, and others are as thoughtlessly free with them as with so much borrowed money. How many take a quiet and sober view of themselves, society, the nation, and reckoning up the sum-total, give with humility from the overflowings of honest hearts?

In some of their aspects our Thanksgiving days are the Parisian Sabbath Americanized. The worldly and the religious are out in full force. All social resources are drawn out. The genius of our people shows itself as well in the fervor with which religious meetings are sustained, as well as in the intense energy with which the masses seek means of amusement. Fasting and feasting hob and nob with each other. Men pray and carouse for an identical reason. The fact that the clergy are sustained in their consecration of this day, and in employment of all the argument and eloquence in their power, shows the disposition of a large body of the people.

The very sermons are worth collating, as illustrating the bent of not a few eminent minds, modified by the mutual influences of pastor and congregation.

At such a season as this, when cool reflection is mingled with much that is gay and jovial, one takes a peculiar interest in living, if such a mode of speaking be allowable. If only to gratify his curiosity in regard to the precise issues of this contest, he would take a long lease of life, assured that each year will provide fresh national reasons for national thanks.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Wide-spread as is the knowledge of the importance of the United States Christian Commission, the conviction of its immense influence for doing good is daily growing deeper. It carries beneficence everywhere with it, and is a gigantic means, under the management of its singularly talented chairman, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of scattering blessings plentifully upon the gory battle-field. Acting thus, and including such a variety of influences in its grasp, it appeals to every heart. There is no man who is not interested in the success of the Christian Commission. Every impulse that is holy it appeals to; everything which is opposed to the exercise of true Christian charity it is antagonistic to. The extent of its operations will be partly appreciated by a perusal of the documents on our eighth page. They give a detailed account of its character and workings, and relate numerous affecting incidents which in themselves are vouchers for the efficacy of the Commission and its thoroughly good management.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK.

The late proclamation of the President, declaring the blockade of Norfolk and other certain ports raised, should afford all good citizens in this section of the Union the sincerest gratification. The fact itself shows that the Government has so implicit a faith in its ability to hold the particular points on our seaboard named in the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, that it no longer hesitates to open them to trade, and to guarantee all due protection to those citizens who may avail themselves of a privilege and benefit so long necessarily suspended.

Philadelphia once had a most advantageous commerce with Norfolk, and with a vast extent of interior country which our merchants reached through that port. The time is favorable for renewing that commerce at once and extending it to the utmost possible limit to which capital and enterprise can extend it. It depends entirely with our own citizens whether they will reap the first fruits of a revived commercial intercourse with the South as fast as the Administration can and does open the way for it, or leave those fruits to be gathered and appropriated by their more active and thrifty neighbors of Baltimore, New York, and Boston.

We make no doubt that the people of the cities named will be wide awake to the golden opportunity that is presented to them by the removal of the blockade of Norfolk, and unless we basely ourselves to the same direction we shall exhibit our old-time slowness and apathy, and deserve to remain stagnating in the midst of more natural resources for trade than are possessed by all the cities of the North besides.

Why should Pennsylvania allow New York and Boston to grow rich on her fields, and her mines, and her forests? Why should she suffer the people of other States to be the carriers of her products to profitable markets, and to realize enormous wealth in the sale of them at a large advance on the first price paid to the producers? This is what has been done in the past, and is yet being done. Is there never to be a change for the better? Will our people never arouse themselves to a right understanding of their interests, and put forth the energy that is necessary to promote and secure those interests?

No better chance could be offered to begin the work than that which the gradual re-establishment of commercial relations and intercourse with the South presents. Norfolk, Virginia, is naturally one of the finest harbors on our entire sea-coast; and with the close of the war, and the new elements, social and political, that will no doubt be brought to bear in the development of the material riches of the Southern country, it must in course of time become one of the most prosperous of our American ports, both as respects the coastwise trade and foreign commerce. A line of railways will connect Norfolk with all parts of the South, even to the uttermost limits of Texas and Florida; and it is but reasonable that, for much of all that the North can pour into the lap of the South through her ports, the South will be able to return an equivalent in her principal staples, whose production free labor will increase in amount one hundred fold and more.

And let us, while on this interesting subject, observe, generally, that one of the most efficient, because powerfully conciliating measures which the Government can employ to effect a conquest of the Rebellion and renew amicable connections between the people of the whole country, is the re-establishment of commercial intercourse between us as speedily as circumstances will admit of its being done. The President is evidently aware of this, and his recent proclamation shows that he is determined to test at the earliest practicable moment the virtue of bringing the two sections of the country together in friendly association, and binding them to one another by the gentle, yet strong bonds of mutual interest. It has been said that the war has put implacable hatred between the belligerents, and nothing can ever unite them in peace and affection again. The prophecy is made by those whose wish is probably father to their thought. But be all that as it may, the problem can only be solved by experiment, and it is the duty of the Government to lose no time, and spare no proper means in trying the question practically. This opening, then, of the port of Norfolk, is a fair beginning of the work, and we shall soon see how it will result. The effort, at all events, can do no harm, while it may prove productive of the greatest good.

LIGHT IN EGYPT.

For many years the lower portion of Illinois bordering on the Ohio river, and extending towards the interior of the State for something like one hundred miles, has been styled in political circles "Egypt." The old Whig party fixed this name upon it from the fact that there were but one or two counties out of a couple of dozen which ever gave Whig majorities. But the "thick darkness" which has enveloped this modern Egypt is being rapidly dispelled, and nothing has so tended to let light upon that region as the war in which we are now engaged. Nearly this whole portion of Illinois was originally settled by men from the slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. They were poor men, who left those States because of the difficulties thrown in the way of their advancement in wealth and position by the aristocracy of slavery. As is the case generally in the Southern States with those who do not possess slaves, these men, who sought more freedom in Illinois, were not only impoverished, but they were ignorant; and when they cast their lot on the soil of a free State they carried with them slaveholders' ideas of democracy, and stuck faithfully by them in every election.

It was from these people that the Democrats always expected and received the enormous majorities which carried the State for their party during so many years; and it was on that very vote that they hoped to assure a heavy majority for McCLELLAN at the late election. But they counted wrongly, and were unaware of the astonishing change which has been in progress in that once benighted section since the initiation of the Rebellion. Thousands on thousands of people who formerly supported every candidate, good, bad, and indifferent, nominated by the Democracy, have within the past four years discovered that the name of Democracy was but the sheep's skin thrown over the shoulders or the wolf, slavery. Secession revealed the monster by stripping off the disguise, and the eyes of men who honestly love their country and abhor despotism opened in utter astonishment. They began to read and think for themselves, and the more they read and thought the more they shuddered over the horrible crime which the leaders of the Rebellion were endeavoring to consummate. The light was let in upon their minds, and the gross darkness fled. Numbers of their best men came out in opposition to the Rebels, and either on the field of battle or on the stump set the example of a resolution to stand by the Union. The heroic deeds of General JOHN A. LOGAN on numerous bloody fields, and his clarion voice at home, "shouting the battle cry of freedom," told with glorious effect upon the people and stirred them to a victorious rally for the old flag.

A large number of counties which used uniformly to throw heavy majorities for the Democratic party, at the November election came up with their majorities reversed, and cast them for LINCOLN and the Union. For instance, Johnson county, in 1860, gave Mr. LINCOLN 40 votes; DOUGLAS, 1522. This year the Republican ticket carries it by 749; and so we might multiply instances of the great moral revolution which has occurred in Southern Illinois—a region which had actually become a by-word and a reproach. But the day has dawned, and light and knowledge, scatter afar the blackness and ignorance which so long enshrouded and so long possessed the minds of its people.

Taking Southern Illinois as an example of what can be done in the way of regenerating a community, may we not hope, with a certainty of fulfillment, that the same result will transpire among the people of the South, so soon as the war is brought to a termination? Will not the masses of the Southern people more fully understand their own and the interests of the Government? The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press being then vouchsafed them, they will learn how great has been the darkness from which they have just emerged. The knowledge once acquired that the spirit of civilization is opposed to human bondage, and that no nation can be called a truly enlightened and Christian nation which advocates and sustains it, will take full possession of their minds, and establish in them a permanent love for truth, intelligence, and liberty, which no earthly power can ever shake—no human agency can ever seduce from its allegiance.

WAR PRICES AND THE POOR.

In a recent article, "Trade and its Laws," we stated that as high prices for all the necessaries, as well as luxuries of life, are inevitably incident to a state of war, it is both unjust and unwise to charge the Government with a result which it did not procure and cannot prevent. The war is not likely to come to a speedy conclusion, if we may credit the utterances of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his newspaper organs in the South. They breathe defiance to the arms of the nation and declare that they will not even listen to overtures of peace, except on the condition of independence. That sort of talk may sound to some ears like the ravings of desperation, and it is, no doubt, dictated in a large measure by a spirit of obstinacy that is much more ispsired by malignant passion than cool and considerate reason.

Assuming, then, that the war may, under any auspices, last a year or two longer, it becomes a careful and provident people to anticipate the ordinary inconveniences of such a state of affairs, and to make all suitable preparation to meet them with virtuous fortitude and to mitigate them as far as possible. The question, therefore, of food and fuel for the million becomes highly important. It is quite apparent to any reflecting mind that, at the present enormous prices of all the essential, indispensable articles of universal consumption, such as flour, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, meat, and the like, a vast number, perhaps a moiety, if not a majority, of the people, cannot afford to buy enough provisions to answer the requirements of ordinary comfort, if not positive necessity. And as regards fuel, no one can fail to see that, with wood at thirteen dollars a cord, and coal at an equal, if not greater cost per ton, a very large proportion of our population must freeze to death in the next winter from sheer inability to purchase wood and coal enough to keep the house warm and cook the little food that their slender means will enable them to pay for.

What then is to be done in so serious an extremity? The man of wealth, or of easy circumstances, says he does not care about the matter. He has money enough to get what he wants, however prices may advance. But we are a civilized and Christian people, and live in a community in which no citizen can be allowed, even if he would, to think of his own private welfare and interest, in total disregard of the situation of his neighbor, or rather thousands of his fellow-townsmen and townswomen. The comparatively few who are well off, and who feel perfectly secure against the worst vicissitudes of fortune, cannot, nevertheless, afford to wrap themselves up in their selfish independence, and take no thought of the famishing and freezing multitude in whose midst they dwell. Christianity is not only opposed to such hard and cruel egotism, but public policy, social peace and order, are equally repugnant to it.

The time has come when provision must be made to avert scenes of bitter distress, if not of terrible disturbance and violence, in the community, by averting the extremes of personal want and suffering. Human nature, cultivated and disciplined as it may be by the laws, habits, and judicial sanctions of civil society, is essentially and at bottom human nature still; and when the last cruel test of starvation and death is applied to the moral sentiment and loyal instincts of the poor, we may be sure that the demands of nature will be stronger than the sense of civic duty.

Happily for us, a plan has been found to enable every family to obtain fuel at a rate much below the present market price. A company (the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company) has been organized here to mine coal, and deliver it to their members or shareholders at what is called "first cost," which means the simple expense to the company of leasing and working the mine and delivering the coal to the consumer. The scheme has proved entirely satisfactory in its practical operation thus far. The coal supplied is of the best quality; it is furnished to each subscriber with all desirable certainty and promptness; it is obtained at nearly one-half of the price that is demanded by private coal-dealers; and, to crown all, the stockholders are almost certain to save quite fifty per cent. in expense for the coal they receive, while having a chance for a cash dividend out of the profits of the corporation, on the surplus coal mined and sold to the public.

This principle of mutual protection might be applied to many, if not all, the articles of prime necessity, such as flour, sugar, coffee, tea, and so on, provided the Legislature would pass a general law for chartering companies to supply their stockholders with such commodities at first cost. It is obvious that such a measure would prevent an incalculable amount of private suffering and public discontent. It would, above all, oppose a salutary check to that rapacious and baneful spirit of speculation which locks up immense quantities of necessary provisions in warehouses, creates an artificial scarcity of them, in order to fraudulently force up their values, and inflicts on the whole community a fearful aggregate of distress and misery simply to enrich a set of heartless sharpers, who are remorseless enough to suddenly acquire enormous wealth by preying on the wants and sorrows of the poor. It is high time that this speculation in the necessities of the people, as well as the credit and resources of the Government, were stopped; and we know of no better means for correcting the evil than the principle of combination, now so successfully put in practice in supplying coal to the consumer at prime cost.

THE SOLDIER IN THE FIELD AND HIS FAMILIES AT HOME.

In the midst of the greatest war that any civilized nation has ever waged, it is gratifying to record the manifestations of national virtues, whose cost and display has no parallel in history. The generosity of the people of the North has known no bien or allot in its quality or quantity. It challenges the admiration of other nations, and must ere eventual acknowledgment from our foes. A New York contemporary says:—

"The country has just sent a soul-stirring Thanksgiving dinner to its soldiers and sailors, and its deliberate feels the better for it. It will be fully appreciated in the army and navy. Those who fight our battles by land and sea are not the men to despise good cheer. Their love of it has not, we think, yet been lost, nor has it made them indifferent to roast turkey and fresh vegetables. It was a small thing for our people to raise a few thousand dollars for this object. A million would have been a cheap price to pay for the fresh courage and hearty cheer with which this pleasant and timely gift will inspire the hearts of our brave soldiers. We have seen enough of camp and field life to know that nothing makes a soldier more cheerful than the feeling that the people at home are with him in his struggles, privations, and sufferings, and appreciate his services at their true value. And as the Thanksgiving festival is the day of all days for thinking of home and the old household gatherings, the bountiful dinner that will be distributed through the camps and the fleets will save many a brave heart from sadness and depression.

"But our duty to the soldier is but half performed if we neglect to provide a Thanksgiving also for his family. In every city and village of the South the families of soldiers should be sought out, and not one should be permitted to pass a Thanksgiving day, when all the nation is rejoicing, for want of a good dinner. But this is not all. We must not be content with a spasmodic effort to relieve their wants. Winter is coming upon us. The times are hard; prices of all kinds of provisions, clothing, and fuel are unreasonably high. Rents have also advanced, and poor laborers are not to be hired at a reasonable price. Unless timely and efficient aid is extended, there will assuredly be a great deal of suffering this winter among soldiers' families. Their relief must not be left to private charity—it is a duty which the country owes the man who defends its life. But the work must be systematized in order to be effective. A committee should be organized in every city and town, whose business it should be to look up the families of soldiers, and to provide relief wherever it is required. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions, and fuel should be placed at the disposal of these committees, and, surely, the country which has given fifty thousand dollars, at a day's notice, we may say, to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors, will not be backward to relieve the wants of their families.

"The Governor of Ohio has just made an excellent suggestion, which we should like to see adopted in every State. It is that, as we shall devote Thursday to thanksgiving for national mercies, the whole country should unite to make the following Saturday a day of jubilee to the soldiers' families. Committees of citizens can be readily organized in every city and village, who will attend to the distribution of the people's offerings. We need not enter into details, as the action of each committee must be adapted to the necessities which come under its notice; but almost every family can contribute its share of clothing, provisions, or fuel, which will be distributed by the committees. There is no danger that too much will be sent in; for the necessity is great and urgent, and it will be difficult, even with the greatest care, to supply the actual wants of these objects of the nation's solicitude.

"There should be no delay in setting about this work. The most should be made of the little time left to make the Saturday following Thanksgiving a day of gladness for the wives and children of our brave defenders. Such a day's work will do more to strengthen the arms and reanimate the courage of husbands, fathers, and brothers in the field than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It will show them that they and theirs are not forgotten, and that a grateful country is watchful of their welfare."

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

There are few young men in the country who have made a more enviable reputation for themselves, in so brief a period of time, than THEODORE TILTON, the able editor of the New York *Independent*. Since that paper came under the control of Mr. TILTON, instead of losing any of the popularity it had acquired under the management of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its reputation for ability has become even more widely extended. As a writer Mr. TILTON is as vigorous as he is fearless, and the heaviest of his editorials are read with a keen interest, which is more than can be said of all editorials.

The late Presidential campaign has brought Mr. TILTON before the country in a new light. He took an active part in it all, of course always on the side of liberty and the Union. Throughout New England, and in New York, immense assemblages of his fellow-citizens greeted him with the most unbounded enthusiasm. To his fame as a writer, he has added the reputation of an accomplished and powerful speaker, and our fellow-citizens who had not the privilege of hearing him during the campaign, will embrace the opportunity which will be offered on Tuesday evening next at Concert Hall, when Mr. TILTON will speak on "The State of the Country"—a subject with which he, of all other men, is perhaps most thoroughly familiar. As this is his first lecture in our city, we hope he will be welcomed with a very large audience.

Mr. De Cordova To-morrow Night.

Mr. De Cordova will give his next lecture to-morrow night, at Concert Hall, on "Courtship and Marriage." Many of our readers will recall the rich feast that was enjoyed by them at De Cordova's lectures last winter, which we extended to the public by their republication in our paper. He combines in his style a vein of the gentlest and quaintest humor, with a solid and earnest longing for a purer morality and healthier tone in the walks of daily life, whether at home or abroad. His recent lectures at Irving Hall, New York city, have been attended by intelligent and fashionable crowds, and his reputation and popularity have been permanently established in the metropolis. We cannot think of any more delightful conclusion to the joyous festivities of Thanksgiving day than an adjournment of families generally to Concert Hall.

—The cotton crop has been very successful this season in Southern Illinois, paying far better than any other product. Near four hundred bales have already been shipped from Carbondale, and more than as much more will be shipped. It is coming into Cairo with equal rapidity along the entire line of the Central railroad. Extensive preparations are being made for the coming year, and if the season is propitious, the cotton crop will be really immense.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

MARRIED

BOYD—McMILLAN—On the 17th instant, by Rev. Leland Sowden, father of Church of the Epiphany, Mr. JOHN W. BOYD to Miss LEARA ETH J. McMILLAN, both of this city. [St. Louis and Nashville papers please copy.]

DARMEL—HANGARY—On the 22d of August, 1861, at the First Presbyterian, by Rev. JOHN C. Lore, Jr., assisted by Rev. Dr. Peters, Mr. CHARLES DARMEL to Miss ELIZABETH HANGARY, both of Quincy.

LEE—GRAHAM—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. D. Kimball, Mr. WASHINGTON LEE to Miss JANE GRAHAM, both of this city.

DIED.

COOPER—On the morning of the 22d instant, ELLEN, wife of E. C. Cooper, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Hale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Franklin Ashby, No. 104 Marshall street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROSE—On the 20th inst. Dr. WILLIAM ROSE, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Glenside, on Friday morning, November 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to the Presbyterian Church, Hatboro', on the arrival of the 10.30 train from Philadelphia.

STOCKTON—Eleventh month, 21st, SETH STOCKTON, aged 71 years.

Funeral at the house of Robert Roberts, near Willow Grove, on Third day (23d), at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Friends' Burial Ground at Abington. [Boston papers please copy.]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN

THANKSGIVING SERMON, TO-

MOSES A. DROPSIE, ESQ., WILL

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

THE MOST REV. MARTIN J.

REV. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., WILL

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly discovered remedies. An illustrated prospectus of the system, containing unquestionable medical testimonials, may be had gratis on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Green and Black Teas.

A fresh importation,

By the package or pound,

Just received by

DAVIS & BIDDLE,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph—The Public

are informed that I have now on hand a large assortment of the most reliable Burglar Alarms in the city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, and is so constructed that if the doors, windows and shutters are not closed, fast each window and door is an operator. It is unbalanced at once declaring the house in an alarm. A burglar must telegraph to give room enough to escape. My experience in New York is not to be excelled. If this is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. SCRIPPS,
No. 909 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s

PIANOS

Are

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS

PIANO FORTES	Over 3,000 of these five instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
GRAND PIANO FORTES	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES		CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and can cross testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been forced into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufacture certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilled workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from the manufacturer, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress if the instrument he sells is inferior to the maker, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, as the manufacturers are well responsible and settled with the responsibility that the piano is made of the best seasoned lumber, and it is therefore to their interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos for sale to order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudice of names, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us, to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE CLOTHING,

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, and

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which we are offering at unprecedentedly low prices. We have a large stock of the following articles:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
Stem Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Fancy Chains,
Gold Pens,
Gold Pencils,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Specs,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Garnet,
Gold Pins, Coral,
Gold Pins, Cameo,
Gold Pins, Turquoise,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Fancy Pins,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Watch Chains,
Gold Watch Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Sleeve Buttons,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Pencils,
Silver Vest Chains.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Fabrication genuine Albata metal,

and warranted

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Bread (or Cake) Baskets,
Butter Coolers,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Ice Pitchers,
Goblets,
Cups,
Gas Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks,

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods to our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wstuthlyr 31

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders 25½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality—5 shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 2 next, at the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $100,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $50; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $850; of 200 shares, $1700.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits of same to be added to their credit on the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus. Every operation, capable of raising 80,000 tons, to be ready for delivery next year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles or more.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Large Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the boats, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Heading—Major Sleger.

Board of Directors—William Ford, D. H. Wells, Robert P. King, H. Schroeder.

WM. SCHOELL, President.

A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

LADIES',

GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.

J. B. SHANNON,

11-23-2awlmlar No. 1300 MARKET STREET.

NAVIGATION, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, and the higher branches of Mathematics, taught at the QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11-23-3tr

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DELINEATIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management and Training of Children, Choice of Pursuits, &c., &c., day and evening, by

JOHN L. CAPEN,
Examiner and Delineator,
No. 25 S. TENTH St., above Chesnut.
11-17-1m&lw

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.

Customer work made to order. 11 22mmwlw

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No. 22 CARTER Street, GEORGE FLOWMAN.

REDUCED PRICES,

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT,"

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,

NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,

11-22 1m No. 310 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE Proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth, setting apart Thursday next, the 24th inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving, the offices of the undermained Insurance Companies will not be open for business on that day:—

THOMAS S. BAIRD,
President Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
ALFRED G. COXE,
President of the Insurance Company of North America.
WILLIAM HARPER,
Secretary of the Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS R. MARIS,
President of the American Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN C. DAVIS,
President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.
J. R. WUTHERS,
President of Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company.
WILLIAM CRAIG,
President American Mutual Insurance Company.
JOHN SOBB,
Secretary American Mutual Insurance Company.
ATTWOOD SMITH,
For Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
WILLIAM G. SMITH,
Secretary Anthracite Insurance Company.
E. TINGLEY,
President of the Reliance Insurance Company.
C. S. RADCLIFF,
President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
CHARLES J. SUTTER,
President of the Fire Insurance Company, County of Philadelphia.
O. M. WOOD,
Agent Royal Insurance Company. 11-22-6t

REMOVAL.—OFFICE OF THE CITY Bounty Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 518 CHESNUT Street. NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

The Bounty Fund Commission has removed its office from No. 518 Penn street to No. 518 CHESNUT Street (second story), where it will meet daily, as heretofore, from 9:30 to 4:30 P. M.

11-22-3t JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH UNION League Meeting will be held on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Union M. E. Church, F

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE SITUATION.

From the Tribune.

The movement of General Sherman is discussed very generally as if it were a perfect independent operation, and as if its failure or success were to be determined wholly without reference to the conduct of the war at other points. Sherman is learnedly compared to Napoleon's marching on Moscow, and to Charles XII entering on his mad career, and to Frederick the Great penetrating Bohemia in the seven years Silesian war, and so we know not how many other generals to whose schemes that which he has now undertaken has no essential likeness whatever. In opposition to all these vague and unmilitary analogies, it is worth while to remember that the army under General Sherman is but one of the many which obey the direction of Lieutenant-General Grant; and that Sherman is certain to receive the powerful co-operation of other armies which like his move and act as parts of one machine guided by one will.

Richmond papers report that Lee has already sent a considerable force to the defence of sundry points threatened by Sherman. We may safely assume that it is for the clear anything of the kind the Richmond papers would have asserted the direct contrary. The army which Lee commands is now holding a line of probably not less than thirty miles in extent. To hold it, his forces is attenuated to the last degree consistent with safety. When he decides to divide his army, he in fact decides to abandon some portion of this line; and the question is such that the abandonment of any part of it constitutes the capitulation of Petersburg and Richmond. The surrender of all these military advantages for the sake of which that otherwise worthless town has been so obstinately defended. Since, therefore, we have not yet heard of the occupation of Petersburg by our forces, we may conclude that the whole of Lee's troops are still in the trenches near Richmond.

It is stated again that Early has finally abandoned the Shenandoah to Sheridan, and that the latter, no longer needing a large army, has despatched two corps to the James. On the latter point we express no opinion, but we deem the report about Early so far wrong as this: that he cannot and will not withdraw from the valley the forces necessary to defend Lynchburg. That he has wholly given over any purpose of attacking Sheridan is probable enough. But the very dilemma shows how even the inactive army of Sheridan is strengthening the hands of Sherman, in his far away march through Georgia. Early can go neither to Richmond, nor to oppose Sherman.

As for Hood and Beauregard, they can hardly be mentioned without a touch. Never was an army so humorously out of place as that which these mad-cap leaders hurried off to the West, while the scene of danger was with equal rapidity shifted to the East. It is hinted that Beauregard has sent his main body to Corinth, and thence down the railway in order to get it once more transported into Georgia and towards Macon; but the plan is too hopeless. A stern chase is a long chase, and no remaining railway help could bring these forces within three days march of Sherman's columns. On the other hand, Beauregard finds his projected invasion of Tennessee impossible in the face of a large and watchful army under Thomas; and in fact can neither fight nor run with safety.

Three great armies, therefore, are seen to be actively helping Sherman—the armies under Grant near Richmond, under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and under Thomas on the northern bank of the Tennessee. They together occupy and control the total forces of the Rebellion, and they insure to Sherman an open country for his advance, or they stand waiting to seize the first point which his movement shall cause to be exposed. The truth is that the Rebellion at last finds itself confronted by an enemy too strong to be met at all points, and the only question now is at which point it shall first surrender.

SHERMAN'S PERILS.

From the Times.

The Rebels might not be able to send any portion of their army from Virginia in time to impede or harass the march of General Sherman through Georgia. But from such points as Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, from the Rebel garrisons all along the seaboard of North and South Carolina, a force of perhaps twenty thousand men might quickly be gathered on the line of the Savannah before Sherman could reach it.

Add to these the militia of Georgia, who are already in the field under Cobb, and the militia of the adjoining States—constituting a force certainly twenty thousand in number. These forty thousand men might hope to obstruct Sherman's advance, in his long march, for days, if not for weeks, during which time they might suppose Hood would be able to get round into the western part of Georgia, in Sherman's rear.

There have been rumors that the forces under Breckinridge in Southwestern Virginia, and those of Early in the Shenandoah Valley were being diminishing, or else disappearing, and that portions of them were being sent off for work somewhere else. May it not be that Lee has actually been hastily sending troops from Petersburg to the Savannah, and that Breckinridge's and Early's men will supply the places of those who have been sent away? We suppose General Sheridan is keeping a bright lookout for Early.

We never doubted that perils environed Sherman's extraordinary campaign. We could hardly believe that his march would be entirely unobstructed. But we devoutly trust that his genius and his glorious army will cut their way through all obstructions.

Death of the Oldest Paris Dandy.

Major Fraser is dead; Major Fraser, an old dandy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small but choice section of the *boulevard* which extends from the Chaussee d'Antin to the Rue Laffite. Who was Major Fraser? The Parisians would reply that he was a fashionable eccentric Englishman, who dressed oddly, rode well, loved to make queer wagers, and was a member of the Jockey Club. But his history is curious, and few people knew it. Major Fraser was the great-grandson of the Simon Lord Lovat executed for high treason in the reign of George II.

Some of his family then settled in France and took service in the French army. Major Fraser's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made its way in the world. Two daughters, yet living, are the wives of rich noblemen. The one is the Marquise de Rombelles, and the other the Marquise de Gargallo, of Naples; one son was a secretary of embassy in Austria; the other, Henry Erskine Fraser, was the Major Fraser who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajos, in Portugal, where he lived up to the age of eleven years.

He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. de Lebseltern, the tutor of Prince Felix de Schwarzenberg. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating thus early, was continued in Paris. The Major used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought, and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827, with the rank of major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodgings in that quarter. There was little to be seen in them beyond an iron bed, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a large assortment of polished boots, and a barrel of Cyprus wine always on tap for the accommodation of friends.

One day, when his bed was broken, he replaced it by a couch, in which he was wont to say that he slept better than in bed, because he was not liable to tumble out when disturbed by the nightmare, to which he was very subject. He once made a bet with Lord Henry Seymour that he would ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode for a wager to Compiegne and back every day, for six days running.

With all this he was an accomplished scholar; he habitually capped Latin verses with Jules Janin, and was the friend of Alfred de Musset, Beaput, and Rouzeau. He was a member of most of the gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric end, as many supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical taste for the industrial pursuits of the present age. He was a director of several railways, and died ultimately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organize a company.—*Paris Letter.*

HOW HE WORMED IN, AND HOW HE GOT OUT.

Among the items of the experience of Pardon Worsley, the chief witness for the Government in the trial of those persons charged with furnishing goods to him as a known blockade-runner, we glean the following from his own narrative:—

While engaged in peddling fruit around the camps within the defenses of the Potomac, he was approached by several Southern ladies, who had for a long time earnestly desired a pass through our lines, and although their application to the authorities was backed by some of the first citizens of Washington, it failed of its purpose. Mrs. Chancellor, one of the ladies alluded to, by dint of strong promises to introduce him to Moseby, induced Worsley to consider her proposition.

Worsley was permitted to take the ladies through the lines. This Worsley says, was in April last, and was his first passage through into rebel territory. He accomplished his purpose readily, failing however to see Moseby, who was not on a raid. But, on the representations of Mrs. Chancellor, who was grateful for the safe coming home, her husband, who was postmaster of the town of Middleburg, used Worsley with kindness, and gave him and his driver the following pass:—

"Mr. Jordan Worsley and James Shaw, the owners of the teams in their possession, came to Middleburg as an escort to the ladies of Washington families, and by no act of theirs, as far as I know, have they rendered themselves amenable to the military authorities of the Confederate States. Mr. Worsley has been in the habit of coming to this town for the last six months, and I believe he has never been engaged in any unlawful business while here. He has always conducted himself as a gentleman, and I have every reason to believe he is a loyal citizen of the United States, and as such I commend him to the kind consideration of Southern soldiers.

"A. CHANCELLOR.

"Middleburg, Va., April 30, 1864."

Worsley returned to Washington, reported progress, and was permitted to proceed as long as he kept him, until he had gained an interview with Moseby.

Taking with him articles he knew he could sell, he made another trip, arriving in Middleburg May 7, 1864. Immediately on his arrival he disposed of all his wares, and was urged to continue his trips. Moseby being absent, Mrs. Chancellor had used her influence with him to the extent of getting him to name a day on which he would meet Worsley; meantime he instructed his assistant to issue a pass to Worsley, which was worded as follows:—

"Mr. P. Worsley and James Shaw have permission to leave Middleburg for Washington, and not to the citizens of Loudoun and Fauquier counties.

"By order of Colonel J. S. Moseby.

"May 7, 1864."

Taking with him orders for a variety of goods, he returned to Washington, obtained another load, and arrived at Middleburg on the day appointed; met Moseby, who not only received him cordially, but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred of his men participated, and upon which occasion Worsley was, by Moseby, appointed as sutler to his battalion. At the same time the following pass, which Worsley has since used on every trip he made, was given to him by Moseby:—

"Headquarters Forty-fourth Virginia, P. S. battalion, May 23, 1864.—Mr. Worsley having obtained permission to import goods into this section from the Federal lines, all citizens and soldiers are hereby requested to allow him to pass into and out of Loudoun without molestation, being under the protection of the undersigned.

"JOHN S. MOSEBY,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding."

From that time forth, and for several trips Worsley was not molested, though not altogether unsuspected. In fact, he was told that watches were set to detect, if possible, by what routes he came within their lines with his goods. Thereafter he left Washington at midnight, and travelling by the most unfrequented routes by night, and hiding in the woods by day, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Rebels. Another plan for his detection was then arranged.

An application for a safe-conduct through the Federal lines was applied for by Fanny Noland, a sharp-witted, darling, and intelligent the Rebel. As Worsley had carried other women through previously, he could not refuse her without being suspected, so he consented at once to do so, and brought her to Washington, where she had many friends; and doubtless some who read these lines will remember her introduction of Worsley to them as her tried and trusty friend. From that time he was almost overwhelmed with letters from Washington ladies and others to be carried to their friends in Middleburg.

Fanny never accompanied him on his return trip, and he says it was the most hazardous one he ever undertook, never once appearing on a traveled road; he kept in by-paths and on roads made through the woods by wood-choppers, until he struck the Middleburg pike, where they heard that Federal scouts were approaching Middleburg by the Leesburg pike. He whipped his horse into a gallop, and arrived in Middleburg a few minutes ahead of the scouts. Upon their arrival they proceeded to arrest many of Moseby's men; but knowing Worsley, they foolishly passed him and his goods by unmolested.

No sooner had they departed from the town than one of Moseby's officers went to Worsley, as he sat upon a piazza, and calling him "a spy," and seizing him by the throat, told him to prepare to die, charging him with prearranging the descent of the scouts upon them; it was in vain he protested his innocence; the threat was about being carried into execution, when Fanny Noland interposed to save Worsley; asserting his entire ignorance of the affair, and telling the officer he would have to shoot Worsley through her body. The officer finally granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Moseby, which she did, and so satisfied that personage of Worsley's innocence, that he went and released him, and apologized for the rough treatment of which he had been the victim.

After that, and until the last trip he made, Worsley thought himself clear of all suspicion. On the occasion he referred to, however, a friend had informed him that heavy orders for goods had been given him, with the intent, when he should return with the goods, to hang him and confiscate his goods. Of course he did not return.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

The Sailor's Fair at Boston.

A BOX OF ARMS AND TROPHIES WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

From the Boston Advertiser, November 21.

A box of arms and trophies has been received from General Grant for the Sailor's Fair, accompanied by the following autograph letter, which will probably be read for to-day:—

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 16, 1864.—To the Managing Committee of the Sailor's Fair, Boston:—I have just shipped, per Adams' Express, a box of trophies from the battle-field to you address, which please accept as a donation from the armies operating against Richmond to the Sailor's Fair, held in your city. Hoping the offering may prove an acceptable one, and that it will contribute to the benevolent and patriotic purpose designed by your fair, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The cash donations to the fair are by no means so small as reported. About $6,000 has been received from the different departments of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The sum of naval uniform made by Boston sailors for Admiral Farragut is estimated at five hundred dollars. The tea party at Mechanics' Hall last week were $1871 68, making $3192 76 from the opening. About $2000 has been received from the *Kearsarge*. The receipts at the ticket office of the theatre have been $28,580, and the entire gross receipts from all sources thus far are roughly estimated at $70,000.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

[Under this head are inserted personal notices.]

☞ TO E. W. H., NO. 108 WALNUT BASKET, PHILADELPHIA.—Your favor of October 19 received. Glad that Mr. H. has been promoted as aforementioned. Will write soon. Have not yet received the $34 forwarded by you per Adams Express. Are all well? Love to father and mother. M. A. H. Friends at this P. O. (Mrs. H. and family) are in usual health. Are in receipt of letters from home. Have received all letters and papers sent. Are glad to hear that your friends are all well. Joke about the "Big Injun" of Texas.

Bucksville, N. Carolina, 11 Dec.

☞ DIED, NOVEMBER 1, AT CLEVELAND, O., of diphtheria, after an illness of four days, WILLIE CHANCELLOR, aged seven, son of William Heald and Mary L. Ely. No cards.

Another little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

A. LAWRENCE.

☞ MRS. FRANCES H. WHITE, MINERSVILLE, Pa.—Why don't some of you write? Have not heard from you since you left. How is father and the baby? Colonel H. Seip called and learns we are here. Was to Sylvester, Charles and families well. Some ann and Lucy sent the letter from daughters are doing well. Would like to receive my dresses, etc. A Navassa directed to Uncle William, Answer through New York Agency, and direct to Hoboken. HOLLY.

☞ DIED, ON THURSDAY LAST, AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M., at his residence in Hightown, Chester (formerly, Sr.), in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

☞ TO F. E., WILMINGTON, DEL.—YOUR PERsonal received to-day. Delighted to hear from you. H. S. is here, and let us have your address, so that we can write you through same channel. Communicate promptly. An send their love. EMMA ELLIOTT.

Richmond, Va., November 10, 1864.

TELEGRAPHING EXTRAORDINARY.—The longest message that has been transmitted over the wires since the inauguration of telegraphing, passed over the wires from Nevada Territory to Washington, on last Thursday. It consisted of some 17,000 words, and cost the sum of six thousand dollars for its transmission. It required fourteen hours steady work to send it.—*St. Joe Herald.*

Colonel Moseby to General Sheridan.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to General Sheridan by Lieutenant-Colonel Moseby. It shows at once the moderation and humanity of that gallant and chivalric officer. The fate of his brother, brutally murdered by the enemy, has been avenged on the command, but the motives taken by him are humane, and will be appreciated by all. It has been treated as private, and indirectly submitted to Sheridan that this shall be the course on both sides, for the future; all that is necessary to secure it being the observance by the enemy of the rules of war.

November 11, 1864.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding United States forces in the Valley.—General:—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order and in the immediate presence of Brigadier-General Custer. Since then, another captured by a Colonel Powell, on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock, shared a similar fate. A rebel accused to the cost of one of the murdered men declared that he would be the fate of Moseby and all his men."

Since the murder of my men no less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond, but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley Pike—your highway of travel.

Hereafter my prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to unarmed captives, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me reluctantly to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSEBY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Beverly Johnson on the Abolition of Slavery.

Daughted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our choice. Slavery ended, and she will be—as Washington and she would be in that event—the "garden spot" of the United States.

He said so in a letter to St. John Liberia in 1790. If it is come also in the whole country (as I think it will be), great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably, almost, enhanced.

God grant it may be so.

Yours truly, BEVERLY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has presented a protest against the project of making Florence the capital of Italy, as contrary to the rights reserved to him by the treaty of Zurich.

—The Paris journals state that the Hungarian General Kapka, having won 57,000 francs in one hour and a quarter at the Casino of Spa, has gone to London to be married.

—The municipal junta of Palermo has caused Garibaldi's portrait to be hung up in the room in which the General, at the time of his dictatorship, used to give audience.

—The insurance companies of Great Britain have minuted in a determination refusing to pay for any of the damages resulting from the recent great gunpowder explosion at Erith.

—Bishop Crowther, the new black Bishop of the Niger, has been received in Africa with much cordiality. He made an address to the pastors and people of Sierra Leone.

—There are now building for the through freight-cage routes from New York to St. Louis eighty engines, one hundred and fifty locomotives, five thousand freight cars, and elegant passenger cars in proportion.

—It is proposed to turn a large portion of Carlisle Castle into warehouses and manufactories; but the citizens have sent in a petition to the Government protesting against the destruction of the ancient fortress.

—It will take two years to complete the removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence. What the continental people call the cabinets of ministers will only be removed from Turin at present. The archives, the offices of the different branches of the military and civil administrations, will follow. Turin, therefore, will not feel the shock of the transfer so suddenly as it had been supposed.

—Garibaldi is encountering another storm of popularity. The love and admiration of republican heroes are not yet dead in Europe. He is overwhelmed with personal attentions, and enriched by the offerings of his friends. The poor, and naked, and outcast walk past the General's corridor. He shakes hands with all. Women torment him by kissing his face. Strangers force their hands and their company on him, and sit staring at him. He endures all with a patience truly wonderful.

—An invention has lately been brought out in Paris, by which it is claimed that printing can be conducted without the employment of ink. The process consists in the introduction between the paper and the type of a sheet of some fabric on which is deposited lampblack and glycerine. It is thought, too, that by increasing the number of the latter intermediate sheets, and enhancing the pressure, a great number of impressions may be obtained simultaneously. The process is merely a modification of an old method.

—The Siamese ladies place a certain kind of lightning bug in their hair to imitate diamonds. Six of the insects were lately sent to Paris, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences experiments were made as to the light emitted, and an analysis of its quality. It is proved to be sufficiently strong to admit of reading by the light of one *insecte*, which, although of the nature of that of the glowworm, exceeds it in intensity and steadiness, casts no shadow, and has a slightly yellow tinge. Serious efforts are to be made to acclimatize and propagate these *insectes bijoux*.

—Railway accommodations are lessening in Europe, while here they are increasing. It seems that, either from want of agreement or want of consideration, there is only one fast through train a day between Paris and Vienna, while in former years there were two trains. Four years ago, when there was no bridge across the Rhine, and passengers had to go by omnibus from Strasburg to Kehl, the time between Paris and Munich was less than it is at present. The rule which is thus inaugurated on the great railroads is observed faithfully on the minor branch lines; and though the railway map of Germany is filling up rapidly, and the blank spaces are less than before, the sentiment of accommodation, instead of diminishing, seems to increase.

—Since the announcement that Florence was to be made the capital of Italy, property there has greatly enhanced in value. As an instance, it may be mentioned that two days before the news of the transfer of the capital had been spread, a Florence banker had entered into a contract with a Florence gentleman for buying a house. The owner had asked 150,000 sterling, and the banker had offered 120,000. Whilst they were bargaining, the great news reached Florence, and the banker, who was loth to pay the house, was obliged to pay 212,000 for it. A small room, which is let for three pauls per month, has now gone up to sixty francs at once. Florence can no longer be called the cheapest as well as the loveliest city in Europe.

—Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, is about to return to that country. She has long been subjected to great misfortunes, political and personal. She has lost her property, what is said to have still more sensibly affected her, has lost the children who shared her exile and misfortune. She is much reduced in health, and her spirits are quite gone. Her return to Madrid is by all parties, that are the circumstances of the case, thought to be almost as perilous as her absence. It is not easy to divine the daughter on the throne of the society of the mother who contributed so largely to secure it for her.

—Sterne's father was a shiftless, roving Irish officer in the early part of the last century. He served in Marlborough's wars, and was cast adrift, like many greater people, by the caprice of Queen Anne and the sudden peace of Utrecht. Of him only one anecdote remains. He was, his son tells us, "a little smart man, somewhat rapid and hasty" in his temper; and during some fighting at Gibraltar he got into a squabble with another young officer, a Captain Phillips. The subject, it seems, was a goose; but that is not new material. It ended in a duel, which was fought with swords in a room. Captain Phillips pinned Ensign Sterne to a plaster wall by the shoulder, upon which he quietly asked, or is said to have asked:—"Do wipe the plaster off your sword before you pull it out of me," which, if true, showed at least presence of mind.

—The London journals print 248,000 copies daily. The total sale of copies of weekly journals amounts to 2,283,200, of which number 1,149,000 copies are issued by newspapers partly political, partly literary; 510,400 copies thereof are purely political; 252,000 are issued as sporting sheets; 47,000 copies are devoted to agriculture; 44,050 copies are devoted to architectural and polytechnic arts; 10,750 copies are issued by periodicals devoted to general literature; 16,300 copies are issued by periodicals exclusively devoted to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, etc.; 12,000 copies devoted to law; 8,000 to music, and 183,700 to theology. The statistics of magazine literature, inclusive of reviews, both weekly, monthly, and quarterlies, show still more astonishing results, they having quadrupled within five years.

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET,

HOW'S GOLD DOWN!

THAT MEANS MORE CHEAP DRY GOODS

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY,

From the late New York Auction Sales, bought at the rate of Gold, a large assortment of Dry Goods.

20-inch Silk Bk. Bed Brocha long Shawls, $15, cost double to-day.
20 pieces Plaids, Merinos, all colors, $1 25, worth $2 25.
20 pieces Plaids, Long Cashmere, $1 50, worth $2.
10 pieces Plaids Bk. Thibet Plaid Poplins, $1 15, double width.

Have now open of own, and low prices all kinds of Plaid Dress Goods, from 62½ cts. to $2 50, Poplins, which we extend cheap, and at last 50 pieces Poplins, double width, a fashion for the country.

Canton Flannels, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75 cents.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off Cheap, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Linen Cambric, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Bluff Dosenge, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S,

11 No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,

PLAIN COLORS

PLAIDS, AND

SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

No. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Shawls and Fancy Furnishing Goods, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of the most choice and latest importation. Silk and Velvet Ribbons, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses. Nowhere can that elsewhere; Bugle Drops and Heads in all sizes. Cloth Mantles and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarfs in great variety and styles; Fancy Dress and Side Combs, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Silk, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles. Cloak Clasps of all colors and styles; Magic Buttings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Hosiery at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Sets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it will be worth your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

SHAKER FLANNELS,

OF ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS,

At the lowest prices.

Superior Goods at 75 Cents Per Yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

No. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every desirable style and fashionable style, length, durability, and cheapness, to be found in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

9-4-1y

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just returned from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been off red any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS,
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
RICH PLAID CLOTHS,
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS,
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2 50.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS,
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1 50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—

All Prices, from $7 to $13,

as low as they were sold for 6 since.

Black Cloaks, Velvet Cloths, Beaver.

Gents' and Boys' Underwear, Hose and Made Dressing Robes Cloths, Hats Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of

CASSIMERES

that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

BAKER'S PATTERN CASSIMERE,

FOR SUITS,

IN BLACKS AND CHOICE SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

LYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPEN FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamises,
Lupin's Parisiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

10-20awlm

BROCHE SHAWLS,

IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

BEST QUALITY

OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1 25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,

11-1 1m No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Stock and Prices with those of other Stores.

T. T. QUINLAN,

11-1 1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

FROSTED SEALSKINS,
CHOICE COLORS BEAVERS,
BEST SHADES FELTS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
VELOUR CLOTHS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A CARD.

MR. FORD desires to impress the public with the fact that his arrangements WILL PRECLUDE THE REPETITION OF JOE GLASS'S beyond a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. FORREST is limited positively to twenty-four nights, during which he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKESPEARIAN AND OTHER IMPERSONATIONS, and the dozen for Washington, where he appears at the close of his engagement here.

Under no circumstances, therefore, can CORIOLANUS be again produced (on account of the scenery, which will be done after a very few nights).

11-23-3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday-st. Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Va. Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT.

THE EVENING OF THE PASSION!
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
Of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
In his grandly impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS.

Witnessed by
MEMORABLY VAST AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES,
Including very many of
THE LEADING MINDS OF OUR CITY,
And enthusiastically applauded as
A GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF ART.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 24 and 25, Shakspeare's Powerful Roman tragedy
CORIOLANUS;
Caius Marcius.....Mr. E. FORREST.
After and "CORIOLANUS,"
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
MR. J. McCULLOUGH,
AND
ALL THE ARTISTIC OF THE COMPANY.
The great Play is presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. FORREST APPEARS EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No Performance on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The next performance of CORIOLANUS will be on THURSDAY EVENING.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Second Seats 50 cents additional.
PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.....GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS.....GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS.....GREAT SUCCESS
of Rosebrook's Great Sensational Romance, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
was received on
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
from the Fashionable audience in attendance last evening. The Novel Mechanical Effects and more especially
THE CAGE OF THE AVALANCHE
THE CAGE OF THE AVALANCHE
THE CAGE OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
was the theme of wonder and delight. The
Beautiful Costumes,
Beautiful Costumes,
Beautiful Costumes,
Superb Music,
Superb Music,
Superb Music,
Charming Songs,
Charming Songs,
Charming Songs,
and the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
all received the most unbounded commendation from the audience.
Denis Forget,
Don't Forget,
Don't Forget,
Don't Forget,
Don't Forget,
Don't Forget,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
Seats Secured
Seats Secured
Seats Secured
Seats Secured
Seats Secured
Seats Secured
Three Days in Advance.
Three Days in Advance.
Three Days in Advance.
11-22-6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN BOTH PIECES.
GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864,
At half past three o'clock,
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, FLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.....Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G.....Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor.....Mendelssohn
Quintette, Op. 4, in E flat.....Beethoven
Subscription list for the Season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where arrangements for parlor and private parties, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club. Proprietors of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-19-4t
Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
OF THE
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"
Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in
CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Mather's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut street. 11-21-5t

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.

At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

BIRNEY.

BY HENRY R. HIRST.

[During the progress of the insidious malady which was the cause of the death of General Birney, he was frequently delirious. During three moments, when reason was temporarily liberated, he was constantly under the impression that he was still in the field at the head of the proud legions that he had led so often to victory. He was frequently heard to exclaim to the anxious watchers at his bedside:—"Bring up the guns!" "Advance on the left," and other military orders, the counterpart of those issued on the hot battle field. His last words spoken in the full mental possession of his faculties were, "Boys, keep your eyes on the flag!" Thus the brave soldier "kept the faith in his hour" to his dying moment, and his final utterances will ring as a battle-cry to the coming fight by the scarred veterans who long held command as well.—*Dublin Evening Telegraph*, October 21.]

In the silence, in the shadow, in the solitude of night—
How the weary eyes that watched embraced him as he lay,
Through the trickling tears that lingered for the spirit's starry flight,
The ascension of a martyr to a home of purer day.

How the heavy hours were onward—years on years *seemed* every hour—
Time lapsing in eternity by lull the degrees—
The blossoming of the bud into the fairer flower,
The mingling of the rolling of the river with the seas.

Was and wasted, fever-stricken, with his luminous large eyes
Throwing light athwart the darkness—the meteor's lurid light!
His soul traversed the distance, standing under other skies,
In the terror, and the horror, and the madness of the fight.

There, in the deadly *melee*, once again he led his men
Through the whistling of the bullets and the crashing of the shell;
Through the clash of sword and bayonet, over upland, glade, and glen.
In the grasp of fiendish foeman, who had made the land—a hell.

"Place your battery on the hill, and let your bullets rain,"
He murmured while the watchers drew near and held their breath;
"Now upon them with the bayonet, boys; charge cheerily once again,"
Came the fiery words that sparkled from the burning lips of death.

Fainter, fainter, every moment, deeper, darker grew the gloom;
Silence, silence, oh how heavy—not the slightest note of sound,
Save the slow breath of the sufferer, through the suffocating room,
And its echo, in the beating of the hearts that throbbed around.

Was a Presence in the chamber, or had the night grown light?
So plainly shone each countenance with its flitting hopes and fears,
Following each other, one by one, through the watches of the night,
And the glistening—very sad to see—of the slowly falling tears.

Drawing nearer, with clasp'd hands as he faintly strove to rise,
His soul still in the conflict, that soul that could not lag,
With thunder in [illegible] voice, and lightning in his eyes,
"Keep your eyes upon the flag, boys! keep your eyes upon the flag!"

Only once on History's pages such another spirit passed,
So passing, conquering Fate by his imperial will;
Tete d'armee in his vision, Napoleon to the last,
Birney, like Birney living, dying was Birney still.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1864.

NEUTRAL PORTS.

England's Violation of the Laws of Neutrality—The Capture of Copenhagen and Destruction of the Danish Fleet—The Frigate "Essex" Attacked and Captured in Chilean Waters—The Case of the Privateer "General Armstrong" in the Harbor of Fayal—Might versus Right—Historical Survey, Etc.

The recent capture by the United States sloop-of-war *Wachusett* of the Rebel privateer *Florida* in the Brazilian port of Bahia, under circumstances that at first flush would appear to be in violation of the neutrality of Brazil and the law of nations, has elicited a good deal of excited comment from the English papers. The seizure is called by the *Times* "piracy," and the London *Herald*, the tory organ, says, after stigmatizing it in quite as strong language, that "if the Washington Government does not release the *Florida* all the maritime Powers will have the right to interfere in the matter." Other papers, in their haste to meddle with an affair that is entirely between our Government and that of Brazil, grow furious over the affair, and call upon their Government to step into the arena and dictate a settlement before a single line has passed between the parties who primarily have an interest in the matter.

For the benefit and information of those ranting writers who appear to have taken into their keeping the honor and dignity of the Brazilian empire, and seem inclined to induce the British Government to adopt the cause of Brazil as its own, we give below some English precedents of violations of neutrality, which they have doubtless overlooked in their hot haste to force their nation into an officious and impertinent intermeddling with affairs in which it has no concern.

We do not quote the affair of the *Caroline*, burned on the Niagara river by armed soldiers from Canada, in that involves principles somewhat different from those at issue in the *Florida* affair. The other cases, which we give below, show pretty clearly the illegal, but vigorous mode of proceeding adopted by the English officers and sustained by the English Government, when nothing but a flagrant breach of neutrality and a violation of international law are to be committed to enable them to gain their ends. As long as these plain precedents stand upon the page of history, England is estopped from officious intermeddling and from becoming the gratuitous vindicator of the neutrality of nations.

We give first an account of the capture of Copenhagen and the destruction of the Danish fleet by a combined land and naval force, under Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General Cathcart, while Denmark was in profound peace with England, and before a declaration of war had been made:—

THE ATTACK ON COPENHAGEN AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DANISH FLEET BY THE BRITISH, 1807.

Abridged from Brenton's Naval History of Great Britain.

* * Having detailed the events and causes which led to our attack on Copenhagen and consequent war with Denmark, it only remains to be observed that when the British Government found all remonstrance vain, and that the province of Jutland and the whole of Denmark proper were at the mercy of the French Emperor, it prepared to take such steps as would at least deprive him of the services of the Danish navy.

A fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, under command of Admiral Gambier, assembled in North Yarmouth Roads in July, 1807. A vast number of frigates, bomb vessels, and small craft were added to this force, and an army of twenty-seven thousand men, under command of Lieutenant-General Cathcart, was embarked in the ships-of-war and transports.

The Admiral sailed on the 28th of July, and reached Cattegat about the 1st of August, when he detached Commodore Keats, with four sail of the line, three frigates, and ten gun-brigs to secure the passage of the Great Belt between Holstein and Zealand, and prevent the transport of any land forces from one side to the other.

The British fleet sailed for Cronenburg Castle, and anchored in the Road of Elsineur on the 3d of August. Not a shot was fired on either part, but a foreboding silence, an awful preparation, announced the approach of some great event, and Denmark saw too late the consequences of her mistaken policy.

Lord Cathcart landed his troops at Wibeck, a village half way between the capital and Elsineur, on the 16th of August, and issued a proclamation to the people, declaring that they did not look to "capture," but to "deposit"—that is, that the Danish fleet should be removed from Danish waters, where it was likely to fall a prey to Napoleon, and be transferred to English waters.

The attack on the city and fleet commenced on the 23d of August, and on the night of the 5th of September a flag of truce was sent out to Admiral Gambier, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation.

Some difficulty ensued in consequence of the peremptory demand of the Admiral and General that the delivery of the Danish fleet into our hands, says Brenton, should be the *sine qua non*. To these hard conditions the Danes were at length forced to submit, and the British took possession of the citadel of Copenhagen and the crown batteries, while our ships-of-war moved into the arsenals, and immediately commenced the work of dismantling that noble repository of shipping and stores—one of the finest and most complete establishments of the kind at that time in Europe.

The object of securing the Danish fleet having been attained, writes Lord Cathcart to the Secretary of State, "everything of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation has been avoided."

The capitulation was conducted by Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, Sir Home Popham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, by whom it was signed on the night of the 6th and 7th.

In answer to a communication from Admiral Gambier demanding the surrender of the Danish fleet, General Peymann, the Danish commander, sent the following reply:—

"My Lords—Our fleet, our indisputable property, we are convinced, is as safe in the Danish Majesty's hands as it ever can be in those of the King of England, your master never intended any breaking against vows. If you are even ready to attack me to deprive a city which has never given you the least cause for such treachery at your hands, it must submit to its fate; but honor and duty and as regard a proposal which, causing an independent power and one accustomed to repel any attack, and offered to the utmost the city and our good cause, for which we are ready to say down to our lives.

"The only proposal in my power to make, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood, is to send one or several deputies to begin the negotiation with respect to the contents of your letter, if you will grant a pass for that purpose.

"PEYMANN.

"SEPTEMBER 7, 1807."

Copenhagen was nearly destroyed, her fleet taken away, her arsenals dismantled. Sixty sails of valuable merchantmen were taken in the Sound and Cattegat, besides an immense number in the North seas and other parts of the world, and the whole were condemned as the lawful prizes of the captors. Besides these Denmark lost all her colonies in the East and West Indies.—*Brenton*, p. 115.

This is the English account of the most cruel and outrageous violation of the rights, honor, and dignity of a weak nation by a stronger that the history of the world affords. Nor is it the only violation of the law of nations that history presents. Seven years subsequently England again violated, on two occasions, in her war with the United States, the neutrality of weak nations, for which, up to this day, she has never offered apology or reparation. The first case was that of the capture of the United States frigate *Essex*, under Commodore Porter, in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile.

THE CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE "ESSEX" (32) BY THE ENGLISH SHIPS-OF-WAR "PHOEBE" (36) AND "CHERUB" (20), IN 1814, IN VALPARAISO, CHILE.

The *Essex*, with her consort, after a long and successful cruise in the Pacific, in which she destroyed an immense number of English armed and unarmed merchantmen, put into the neutral port of Valparaiso for repairs and supplies.

While in those neutral waters the English ships-of-war *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, on the 28th of March, entered the harbor, and in violation of the neutrality of Chile opened fire upon the *Essex* while she was in a partially disabled condition from the effects of a storm. The *Essex* bravely fought the two English ships, disabled as she was, for two hours and a half, and finally, after his ship had become a helpless wreck, and one hundred and twenty-four of his officers and crew were killed and wounded, Captain Porter struck his flag, after one of the most remarkable combats in naval warfare.

The battle took place about three miles from town, and a mile and a half from Castle Brigo, half a mile from a 1-gun battery, and within pistol shot of shore.

* * * * * *

The battle was witnessed by thousands from the shore, and so near were all the ships to the land that at one time many of the *Phoebe's* 18-pound shot struck the beach. This fact appears to be well authenticated, and of itself, it settles the question of a violation of the neutrality of Chile; since even they who maintain the doctrine that jurisdiction does not properly extend three leagues to sea to substitute the greatest range of a shot or shell in their place.

During the action, Mr. Poinsett, the American Consul, repaired to the Governor's and asked the protection of the batteries in behalf of the *Essex*. He received the evasive answer that, should the ship succeed in reaching the ordinary anchorage, an officer would be sent to the British commander requesting him to cease his fire. The Governor, however, declined resorting to force under any circumstances. This conduct left no doubt of a collusion between the English officers and the local authorities, and Mr. Poinsett took the first occasion to quit the country.—*Cooper's Naval History*, vol. ii, pp. 149–50.

The same year witnessed another violation of international law, Portugal being the nation outraged in this instance, the details of which we append:—

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER "GENERAL ARMSTRONG," DESTROYED BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR UNDER THE GUNS OF A NEUTRAL PORT, IN 1814.

From the History of American Privateers and Letters of Marque.

The American privateer brig *General Armstrong*, Samuel C. Reid, commander, sailed from Sandy Hook on the 26th of September, 1814, bound on a cruise. On the 26th of September Captain Reid came to anchor in the Fayal Roads, for the purpose of filling up with water and obtaining refreshments. Captain Reid makes the following relation of subsequent events:—

I called on the American Consul, who very politely ordered our water immediately sent off, it being our intention to proceed to sea early the next day. At 5 P. M. I went on board, the Consul and some other gentlemen in company. I asked some questions concerning the enemy's cruisers, and was told there had been none at these islands for several weeks. When about dusk, while we were conversing, the British brig *Carnation* suddenly hove in sight, close under the northeast head of the harbor within gunshot.

When first discovered, the idea of getting under way was instantly suggested; but, finding the enemy's brig had the advantage of a breeze, and but little wind with us, it was thought doubtful if we should be able to get to sea without hazarding an action. I questioned the Consul to know if, in his opinion, the enemy would regard the neutrality of the port. He gave me to understand that I might make myself perfectly easy, assuring me, at the same time, they would never molest us while at anchor. But no sooner did the enemy's brig understand from the pilot boats who we were than she immediately hauled close in, and let go her anchor within pistol shot of us.

At the same moment the *Plantagenet* and frigate *Iiota* hove in sight, to whom the *Carnation* instantly made signals, and a constant interchange took place for some time. The result was that the *Carnation* proceeded to throw out all her boats, despatched on board the *Commodore*, and appeared otherwise to be making unusual exertions. From these circumstances, we began to suspect their real intentions. The moon was near its full, which enabled us to observe them very minutely, and I now determined to haul in nearer the shore.

Accordingly, our clearing for action, we got under way and began to sweep in. The moment this was observed by the enemy's brig she instantly cut her cable, made sail, and despatched four boats in pursuit of us. Being now about 8 P. M., even as we saw the boats approaching, we let go our anchor, got springs on our cable, and prepared to receive them. I hailed them repeatedly as they drew near, but they felt no inclination to reply. Sure of their game, they only pulled up with the greater speed.

I observed the boats were well manned, and apparently as well armed; and as soon as they had cleverly got alongside we opened our fire, which was as soon returned; but meeting with rather a warmer reception than they had probably been aware of, they very soon cried out for quarters, and hauled off. In this skirmish I had one man killed and my first lieutenant wounded. The enemy's loss must have been upward of twenty killed and wounded.

They had now repaired to their ships to prepare for a more formidable attack. We, in the interim, having taken the hint, prepared to haul close into the beach, where we moored, head and stern, within half pistol shot of the castle. This done, we again prepared, in the best possible manner, for their second reception.

About 9 P. M. we observed the enemy's brig towing in a large fleet of boats. They soon after left the brig and took their stations in three divisions, under cover of a small reef of rocks, within about musket shot of us. Here they continued manœuvring for some time, the brig still keeping under way to act with the boats, should we at any time attempt to escape.

[The engagement lasted forty minutes, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, with very heavy loss.]

About three A. M. I received a message from the American Consul, requesting to see me on shore, where he informed me the Governor had sent a note to Captain Lloyd (the British commander) requesting him to desist from further hostilities. To which Captain Lloyd sent for answer that he was now determined to have the privateer, at the risk of knocking down the whole town, and that if the Governor suffered the Americans to injure the privateer in any manner he should consider the place an enemy's port and treat it accordingly. Finding this to be the case, I considered all hope of saving our vessel at an end. I therefore went on board and ordered all our wounded and dead to be taken up shore, and the crew to save their effects as fast as possible. Soon after this it became daylight, when the enemy's brig stood close in, and commenced a heavy fire on us with all her force.

After several broadsides she hauled off, having received a shot in her hull, her rigging much cut, and her foretopmast wounded. She soon after came in again and anchored close to the privateer. I then ordered the *General Armstrong* to be scuttled, to prevent the enemy from cutting her off. She was soon afterwards boarded by the enemy's boats and set on fire, which soon completed her destruction. They also destroyed a number of houses in the town, and wounded some of the inhabitants.

* * The enemy paid dearly for this irruption on the sovereignty of Portugal and the rights of hospitality. * * The Court of Portugal is bound to pay for the privateer, and receive satisfaction for the outrage from that of Great Britain.

This closes the first chapter of England's disregard of the sanctity of neutral ports, and her indifference to rights acknowledged in the law of nations.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in compliance with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864, On Marine and Inland Risks..... $442,767 80
On Fire Risks..... 199,637 18
$642,706 60

Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863..... 254,672 42
$797,377 59

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.... $411,264 73
On Fire Risks..... 136,576 76
$548,831 49

Interest during same period—Sundries..... 75,202 69
$873,034 18

Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $214,201 83
Fire Losses..... 8,588 82
Return Premiums..... 20,204 98
Reinsurances..... 42,640 28
Agency Charges..... 19,084 76
Advertising, Printing, &c..... 3,690 13
"Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c..... 11,366 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c..... 14,680 60
284,057 25
$588,982 80

NOTE.—This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871.....	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1867.....	148,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20's.....	78,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan.....	93,625 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan.....	58,840 00
120,850 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan.....	122,520 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	53,250 00
15,000 200 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,900 00
6,500 130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	9,100 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,650 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	49,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	12,000 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured.....	128,700 00
Par. Cost, $843,100 50. Market Value.....	$857,027 87
Real Estate.....	80,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made.....	119,930 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	28,795 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4265 00. Estimated Value.....	2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U.S. Government, subject to ten days' call..... $100,000 00	
Cash in Banks..... 38,154 03	
Cash in Drawer..... 537 06	
138,692 09	
	$1,201,694 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent Interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-1m

☞ PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer, in account with Eighth Ward Bounty Fund,

	DR.	
To balance from last account.....		$377 91
Subscriptions.....		2450 50
do for Representative Recruits.....		2080 40
		$4908 41
	CR.	
By expense of naval credits.....		$195 75
Advertisements, &c.....		40 87
Procuring recruits.....		2660 00
Ward counties.....		22 8 09
Balance on hand.....		171 98
		$4908 41

The foregoing account is submitted for the information of subscribers to the Eighth Ward Bounty Fund, and of citizens of that ward liable to draft. In the present active volunteering movement it is desirable to recruit as many recruits as possible to the credit of the Eighth Ward. Money expended for this purpose now will be of great use in helping to fill up the veteran regiments in the field. The duty of getting volunteers was never more urgent; the facilities for doing so never greater; the advantages of prompt, immediate action, never more apparent.

The citizens of the Eighth Ward are urged again to make subscriptions for this purpose, and to forward them without delay to

J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
11-21-3t mwf S. W. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until paid or funded.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12t-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 15th inst.

Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11-4-1m Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LANCASTER OIL Company, No. 25 S. THIRD Street, second story. PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lancaster Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, November 23, at 3 o'clock.

11-22-2t JOHN C. McCLINTOCK, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the UNION LEAGUE, or any of its Committees, will please present them to the undersigned before the 1st of December, 1864, at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street. JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
11-14-tuth6t Treasurer.

☞ ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder-straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
163 2m Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

MILITARY NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

BOUNTY NOTICE.—Whereas, the Commissioners of the Bounty Fund have evidence that a large and increasing number of the volunteers receiving bounty from the city depart with impunity before leaving the city, and that there is an organized system for the purpose, notice is hereby given that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Mayor, will entertain no claim, and will advise the payment of no bounty to volunteers enlisting after this date, until the adoption of proper safeguards shall insure that those who enlist to the credit of Philadelphia shall add to the effective strength of the army.

For the present, the payment of bounty will be continued to recruits for the Regular Army and Naval service, properly credited to the city of Philadelphia.

R. P. KING,
11-22-5t President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
an5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER,

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10-26-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT,

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15-1m Philadelphia.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. feb-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOOD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

an1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

interest on both payable in Gold.

10-26-fmwlm W. BUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

Depository and Financial Agent

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS

Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,

10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES

Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7-30 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
11-10-12t CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1,

BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,

11-19-10t BY

DREXEL & CO.

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22 No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

11-10-thstu-tf Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CLOAKS, &c.

HENRY PARKER,

Nos. 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,	
BEAVER "	"
TRICOT "	"
HEAVY RIBBED "	"
FROSTED BEAVER "	"
CHINCHILLA "	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-2-thstu2m

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 238 S. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-12stuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29-1m

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,

(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.

FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-6tsthlm

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

seb-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 839 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m

ENTI

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THE OLD OAKEN CRADLE.

BY EDWARD P. NOWELL.

Sweet scenes of my boyhood! I love to recall them,
Electric they simmer on memory's warm sky,—
The sunshiny river, the hills grand and solemn,
And all the dear haunts in the forest close by.
I watch these fresh views on the Past's panorama
Unfold as among the enchantments of earth,—
The ancient red house, in which life's devious drama
Commenced in the cradle which stood by the hearth;
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stood by the hearth.

Near two generations from earth have departed,
Since home in high state this quaint cradle was brought,
Attesting the advent of one who, light-hearted,
Gave joy pure and holy, or sad sorrow naught!
Dear relic of dream days! what rest have you gained
To mock and defeat, when clothed was his mirth;
How eventful was sleep when the baby for it pleaded,—
A boon to the cradle which stands by the hearth!
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stands by the hearth.

Not all memory's promptings of bygones that gather
Are free from a sadness made sacred by space,—
Since angels bid two from my home—and forever
Tempt to behold they Immortal's face;
And we who remain scattered are near and distant,
But never forget we the place of our birth,—
The mind's lambent lightning in realms reminiscent
Reveals the staid cradle which stood by the hearth;
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stood by the hearth.

COARSE AND FINE WOOL.

An interesting and valuable paper has been presented to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the subject of the production of sheep in that country, which led to a discussion of the relative merits of the coarse and fine wools. The number of sheep grown in the United Kingdom is given as 30,000,000, producing annually 200,000,000 pounds of wool, or an average of four pounds per head for the year 1860. In 1859 the importation of wool into Great Britain amounted to 133,000,000 pounds, of which her own colonies furnished 82,000,000 pounds. But notwithstanding its vast increase in importation, it is said "the price of British wool has not only undergone no diminution, but its production continues to be one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry." The explanation of this result is that there is an increased demand for pure home-grown wool, both for domestic and foreign manufacture—France and other continental countries having taken from Britain, in 1859, no less than 58,000,000 pounds of long wool; while some of the finer varieties of British wool brought, formerly, a much higher price per pound than the long wools, but now there is very little difference in price.

Now the reason of this seems to be in part that a wealthy country gentlemen of England have made it fashionable to wear the coarser cloths, made of the long wools, instead of the fine broadcloths of former days, which seemed essential to gentleman's dress. In the course of the discussion of the subject before the society, a member said, that from information he had obtained in France and other countries, it appeared to him that the day for the finer qualities of wool was passing away. "We know," he said, "that none of us wear the fine Saxony cloths which we used to wear when the Merinos were cultivated. That wool was sold at a high price to manufacture an expensive material to be worn by the rich. The great object of the day, now, is to get a cheaper article that can be worn by the many," Bradford, Leeds, and all those parts of Yorkshire, testify to the fact that the manufacture of looser goods, that are made from long wools, is rapidly increasing; while the manufacture of finer goods, from the short wools, is as rapidly decreasing; and the consequence is that clear-minded farmers on the Continent see that they have to not that demand for the expensive and not fully cultivated short wools; and that it will be their policy to change, as rapidly as they can, their Merinos to a breed of sheep that should give them more mutton and a larger quantity of cheaper description of wool."

The chairman of the meeting said:—"The habits of the people had greatly changed. When he was a young man, a person would be affronted if his tailor offered him cloth at any thing less than 24s. or 25s. ($6 to $6.25) a yard—finest quality. Expensive cloths were hardly ever worn at the present day, and hence the necessity of wool-growers to change their mode of operating."

We know very well too, how we have, in this country, followed the fashions of our English cousins in the use of coarser cloths; and that the cloths have comparatively gone out of use, while the increased consumption of coarse cloths for men's wear, it appears that other description of goods composed of similar materials have been introduced to such an extent that considerable demand has arisen for the coarser wools.

Simultaneous with this demand for coarse wool has been a rapid increase in the consumption of mutton in preference to other meats, and consequent demand for the sheep which will produce the most mutton. This is the English cross wool sheep. It meets in wool and flesh a double demand upon this kind of stock, and the British sheep-grower makes a double profit on his flocks.

The little fine-woolled Saxony and Merino sheep never grown to advantage on the British Islands. The smallest sheep, and of the finest wool, that have been found profitable in the improved condition of agriculture there, are the several varieties of downs; and these have been greatly improved within twenty-five years past as to press hard upon the larger breeds in point of carcass and fleece. In the hands of skilful breeders as Mr. Jonas Webb and his compeers, the Southdown is a very different animal from what it was in former years; their flocks large, we do not doubt, four pounds to the fleece, which is said to be the average of the 30,000, composed, in a very great measure, of the large varieties—Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, &c. It is because it has been found profitable to increase the weight of the carcass and fleece, at the expense of fineness of wool, that sheep have been so diligently fed and bred from their present condition; and because a finer and coarser sheep suits better the circumstances of the improved state of agriculture of the fields, the rich pastures, and the habits of increased care.

These considerations suggest to us that the circumstances which have led to the rejection of the smaller and the introduction of the larger breeds, bear upon our practice in the highly cultivated portions of the old States. Mutton is there years in greatly increased demand in our rich and growing markets. It is so good and become a meat, that it is much to be desired could be furnished abundantly, and at lower The large sheep suit us with this view, are profitable for their carcasses alone. But increased price of the coarse wools, relatively the finer, and the greater weight of fleece, additional inducements to grow them.

would be a mistake, however, to undertake reduce them into barren or badly cultivated The smaller and more active Merino where a Cotswold would starve; and if to find sufficient food, is able to roam and it. The larger sheep demand good support and they are too heavy and inactive to them up. They must be put, therefore, on the better class of lands, such lands as improved Maryland, Pennsylvania, and farms afford. For all the fine wool for our manufactures, we may look to territory lying away from the great markets, regions of abundant and cheap lands, be it may cost too much to take the carcass fleet. There, great flocks of the Merino drove at little cost but the looking after to them from the dogs and wild beasts, has not been observed by Americans, as it been by the skilful and careful breeders of and, how much the character of the fleece is chined by the manner of feeding, as well as ality of the food. If sheep are well fed at ne and starved at another, the wool will be in its staple, will be weak, and will neither sell nor make good cloth. Sheep fed on ake are said to produce the strongest and wool; and oily kinds of food generally hen and increase the weight of the wool part a lustre to it. While store sheep not be so fed as to make them quite fat, an be no doubt, from the result of careful ments, that it will ordinarily be found pro- in one climate to feed them daily with a ite supply of grain throughout the winter, ith and strength of ewes that are to have the superiority of the lambs, and the in- quantity and improved quality of the ill all contribute to such a result.

BHOOTAN.

Bhootan is an independent State of Northern India, divided from Thibet by the Himalayas, bordered by Bengal and Assam on the south, and by Nepaul on the west. Its eastern boundary is the Dihong river. The whole area is about 64,700 square miles of mountainous country, one peak being 27,200 feet high. It produces iron, oak, rice, wheat, and buckwheat, and trades principally with Bengal. The population is sparse, for India, and almost altogether Buddhist.

The last Bombay mail informs us that this region is now to be attacked by the British, after every effort to secure the submission of the Bhootanese, or some amends for their treatment of the British mission, has proved abortive. A great force is fitting out to bring them to their senses. This is a very strange procedure for the British, who think that when two parties cannot live peacefully together, the wrongdoer should be allowed to have his own way, and a separation be decreed. Or it may be that this opinion applies only to free States, like America. Bhootan may soon be captured. Its people are few and poor, and the foe numerous and rich. The fact that it is necessary to levy war against such a people, once belonging to the empire, proves that the Sikh war did not end Indian dissatisfaction, and that there is great disaffection still alive. The original offense to the British mission occurred some years since. The embassy forced itself into the province against the wishes of the rulers, who naturally entertain a dread of entertaining guests who never leave without a claim upon the whole property to repay their attendance. The offense created a ground for complaint which, wisely improved, will doubtless result in the secure acquisition of Bhootan. By this process two fine roads will be secured through the Ghauts to the capital of the Delai Lama, H'Lassa, in Thibet—one of the most important places in the vicinity, and capable, when controlled, of adding nurture to the business of Bhootan, and, consequently, of British merchants in India. The pretext for marching thither was based—like all of those since agents of a purely commercial company bought permission to live on the land at a trading post, and then seized the post as a Government belonging to themselves—upon might. Might will hold what it has, and not what it can. It does not practise that philosophy which preaches to others. Instead of surrendering a good cause, it will fight for a very bad one, and enslave the free, rather than liberate the enslaved.

THE CASE OF GREEN, THE MALDEN MURDERER.—There is a possibility that this convicted criminal may escape the punishment he merits; or, at least, that he will be sufferred to live in prison for a considerable period before his case can be adjudicated by the highest tribunals of the State. The legal points which are raised in his case are as to the authority of a single judge to sentence for murder, and as to the effect of a plea of "guilty of murder in the first degree," it being urged that this plea does not remove the necessity of having a jury pass upon the question of degree before sentence can be passed. Green, it will be remembered, put in a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree, upon which he was remanded and subsequently sentenced to death. If this is the custom of Courts in Massachusetts it is not such here, and it appears to be a very informal manner of conducting cases of great importance as those involving capital punishment.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefordy the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved August 23, 1864. JAMES RUSSELL,

10-21-30t Cashier.

Saddlery and the Harness Trade Helped by the War.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of this week has the following interesting article:—

"The saddlery and harness business has found its sources of profit largely extended, and its permanent prosperity placed on a more healthy and enduring basis, by the increased demands and enlarged market which the necessities of the war have thrown upon. The great amount of harness and saddlery material used in the equipment of such large bodies of mounted troops, the artillery trappings necessary, and to furnish the increasing and well-appointed wagon trains of our armies, whether in Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, or in Virginia, has been equivalent to just so much current extended for and positive increase—for it has been such as could not be diverted from other channels—therefore forming a demand in expenditure of that which had existed before, and in addition thereto.

"The industry of the country, as developed in its farming operations and the immense business which our widely spreading conjunction opened up, was hardly checked at all by the commencement of the civil war, while the great advance in the price which we must pay for all foreign articles of trade has given our own dealers almost exclusive control of a market surprisingly rich. The large importing house, in particular, about the time of the commencement of the war, had a heavy amount of saddlery hardware, their stock of bit-alone footing up to more than sixty thousand dollars worth, which they were at that time anxious to dispose of at low rates, and would have sold some articles at a sacrifice, as the stock in market was considered so large; but from the demand which has all the time since prevailed, and the good prices which goods have realized from the first three months of the war, their anxiety was shown to be without just cause, and they have realized an unexpected harvest.

"The foreign market for these goods seems to have prospered, also, nearly as well as our own. In France, the trade in all kinds of leather manufactures has been excellent, but in none has so decided an improvement been manifested as in that of saddlery and harness. The colonial possessions, so limited now, but which the French Government has expended so much money and manifested so much zeal in fostering, are the proper market for their increased production; and we hear that a large business in this branch of the trade has already been opened in the Mexican market. With the security of an established government, able to secure dealers in the possession of their lawful property, this will be an enduring and most profitable market. With comparatively few railroads, so large an amount of traveling over a mountainous country, with pack-horses and mules universally used, the saddle and harness-maker's area are indispensable at every step."

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT
HEATER,
WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT
THAN
ANY FURNACE IN USE.
COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9 30-thatu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-13 No. 1631 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GILDERSLEEVE MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 430 FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 110 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. B. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja31-1y No. 110 MARKET Street, above Front.

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S
BALSAMIC CORDIAL
IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Prepared by
JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,
TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. H-Ibathalm

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.
11-16tf And for sale by Druggists generally.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, &c., of sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS'
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses. Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with improved facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Kensington Screw Dock,
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's" Patent Metallic Composition, or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-6m Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
DESPATCH LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 4 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-16 3m No. 220 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamships of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.
ETNA, Saturday, December 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$120 00 Steerage.....$60 00
First Cabin to London 130 00 Steerage to London.....60 00
First Cabin to Paris.....130 00 Steerage to Paris.....70 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 130 00 Steerage to Hamburg.....70 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $150, $160, $165. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $50. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 113 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above FINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above FINE Street, on Saturday, November 26, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, November 26, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sailing vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 322 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.
The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.
Steerage $75 in currency.
For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-28 No. 301 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 184 DELAWARE Avenue.

DR. W. B. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES
CHEROKEE REMEDY,
the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever arising (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.
It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.
It is diuretic and alterative in its action, purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all morbid matters causes which have induced disease.
CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Aftus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.
By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggist in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.
CHEROKEE CURE.—An effectual cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful consequences caused by deviating from the path of nature.
This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which we can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated. It has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.
To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT: the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed
DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing deleterious to the most delicate.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, freighted with nearly all the cheap quack ingredients.
They are used at any age and at any period, *except during the first three months*, during which the administration of the medicine would infallibly prevent pregnancy.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day of joy and gladness, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the mortifying effects of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Failure on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate. They are compounded in such a manner as to combine all the curative properties of the most valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom, without containing the least particle of mineral or other poisonous substance. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and may be taken with safety and perfect confidence by the most delicate female, or the most feeble child.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, freighted with nearly all the cheap quack ingredients.
A few doses restore the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of impotency.
A few doses cure the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day of joy and gladness, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the mortifying effects of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are now by far the most extensively prepared and largest sold of any medicines in the country, and are rapidly becoming a household word. Their unparalleled success has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of medicines which they call by names similar to ours, and in many instances they have succeeded in deceiving the unwary, and selling their worthless compounds for the genuine CHEROKEE MEDICINES. Beware of these counterfeits. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take none other.
Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.
Dr. Wright's will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and, full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.
Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.
We wish to put every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.
Address all letters and orders to Dr. W. B. MERWIN & CO., No. 60 LIBERTY Street, New York.
Sold wholesale and retail by
9-21-sw-3m No. 202 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, those are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents of the box.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.
The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are now by far the most extensively prepared and largest sold of any medicines in the country, and are rapidly becoming a household word. Their unparalleled success has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of medicines which they call by names similar to ours, and in many instances they have succeeded in deceiving the unwary, and selling their worthless compounds for the genuine CHEROKEE MEDICINES. Beware of these counterfeits. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take none other.
Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day of joy and gladness, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the mortifying effects of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, those are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents of the box.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.
CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity by Preventing the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases arising from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Failure on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.
CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases arising from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Failure on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate. They are compounded in such a manner as to combine all the curative properties of the most valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom, without containing the least particle of mineral or other poisonous substance. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and may be taken with safety and perfect confidence by the most delicate female, or the most feeble child.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, freighted with nearly all the cheap quack ingredients.
A few doses restore the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of impotency.
A few doses cure the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day of joy and gladness, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the mortifying effects of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, those are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents of the box.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.
The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are now by far the most extensively prepared and largest sold of any medicines in the country, and are rapidly becoming a household word. Their unparalleled success has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of medicines which they call by names similar to ours, and in many instances they have succeeded in deceiving the unwary, and selling their worthless compounds for the genuine CHEROKEE MEDICINES. Beware of these counterfeits. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take none other.
Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.
THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes a free motion of the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring to and bestowing a sad and darkened fireside.
CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases arising from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Failure on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate. They are compounded in such a manner as to combine all the curative properties of the most valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom, without containing the least particle of mineral or other poisonous substance. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and may be taken with safety and perfect confidence by the most delicate female, or the most feeble child.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, freighted with nearly all the cheap quack ingredients.
A few doses restore the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of impotency.
A few doses cure the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day of joy and gladness, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the mortifying effects of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, those are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents of the box.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.
The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are now by far the most extensively prepared and largest sold of any medicines in the country, and are rapidly becoming a household word. Their unparalleled success has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of medicines which they call by names similar to ours, and in many instances they have succeeded in deceiving the unwary, and selling their worthless compounds for the genuine CHEROKEE MEDICINES. Beware of these counterfeits. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take none other.
Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $3 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $8. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.
THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes a free motion of the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring to and bestowing a sad and darkened fireside.
CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recur

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THANKSGIVING DAY 1864.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Great National Charity.

INCIDENTS OF THE WORK IN THE ARMY.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The Fields Now Opening.

WORK FOR THIS WINTER.

Complete Canvass of the Concern.

ITS OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.

Reports from the Battle-Field.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

One Million of Dollars Needed.

CHARITY AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICANS.

BOTH MUST BE IRREPRESSIBLE.

READ THE RECORD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

President LINCOLN's proclamation, calling us to thanksgiving for the mercies of the year, suggests the selection of thank-offerings appropriate to the nature and importance of the occasion. The peace, security, and prosperity for which we give thanks, are so manifestly owing to God's heroic grace, bestowed on our brave defenders, that every Christian patriot instinctively turns towards them with his thank-offerings. No Christian doubts the imperative necessity of conveying to them not only relief for their bodily sufferings, but consolation also for the sorrows of the soul. For man doth not live by bread only. We must not merely relieve their sufferings, but lead them to improve them as the monitions of our Heavenly Father's love, leading them to repentance and salvation. Anything short of this will fail to satisfy our desires or God's designs in our great national conflict. And we should, if possible, follow the footsteps of our great Master, whose miracles of mercy prepared the hearts of men for his words of love.

What the Commission Does.

The United States Christian Commission fully satisfies the demands of the Church as the agency for conveying bodily relief and spiritual blessings to our soldiers and sailors.

1. It possesses the full confidence of the Government, and every allowable privilege of access and transportation to our armies and navies.

2. Its delegates, with wagons, steam-fires, tents, cooking-wagon, stores, books, the Scriptures and religious papers, are established in each of our armies; and its work is in successful progress, from Fortress Monroe to Fort Vancouver.

The Diet Kitchens.

3. In our Western field and post hospitals the diet kitchens, under the care of the ladies of the Commission, prepare delicate food for invalids unable to live on the ordinary fare cooked by the soldier nurses, and are being extended to our Eastern armies, by the request of many surgeons, and the special Order, No. 352, of the War Department, appended below. In that at Chattanooga 251,400 dishes were cooked in the month of September.

Care of Returned Prisoners.

4. Our furnished exchanged prisoners from Richmond and Savannah are tenderly received by its delegates, washed, clothed, comforted and nursed. They counsel and pray with the sick and dying, advise their friends by telegraph or letter, and carefully transmit their relics to the mourners at home.

What the Delegates are Doing.

5. In the trenches before Richmond, with the ambulance and wagon trains or wounded in the valley of the Shenandoah, and even on the battle-field, the delegates are now cheering the weary sufferers, giving them cordials, warm tea, chicken soup, and biscuit; and thus, as our surgeons testify, saving thousands of lives of our brave soldiers, and often those of our wounded enemies. The cooking wagon has furnished hot coffee to the battle-worn men of a whole division, under a shower of bullets. After the battles of Mine Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, large numbers of our wounded were absolutely dependent on the Christian Commission for every mouthful of food and drink, and for whatever dressing their wounds received for several days.

Reading Matter for the Army.

6. In the existing deficiency of chaplains, a large proportion of the regiments in the field and almost all our field hospitals, are dependent on the Commission for the ordinances of religion. The chaplains look to it for chapel-tents, testaments, hymn-books, tracts and papers, to make their services effective. Libraries for gun-boats and hospitals are now in preparation. Of the standard religious newspapers, over 400,000 are distributed monthly; and of testaments, 1,000,000 have been distributed; psalm and hymn books, 1,000,000; besides millions of pages of tracts, and sheets of paper, envelopes and postage stamps.

Number of Volunteer Delegates.

The number of delegates who have volunteered their gratuitous services for these ministrations is over 3000. This number will be greatly increased during the coming Winter. A majority of them are ministers of the gospel; many of them surgeons, physicians and lawyers, whose professional services would have brought them thousands of dollars and goodwill, leaving important business, to nurse our noble soldiers, without fee or reward. Most of the work of the Commission is performed gratuitously by the railroad and telegraph companies, so that ninety-five cents of every dollar expended by the Christian Commission, goes into the soldiers' hands.

Where the Donations Go.

The regiments of the Christian Commission go directly to the army themselves, the delegates generally giving them with their own hands. They not only ascertain what the soldiers go down the rebel throats, but personally investigate reception on the words of counsel and comfort by which they always accompany them. The Commission is no respecter of persons; the private soldier suffering in defence of our common country, being always esteemed by its delegates as worthy, and generally more needy than the officer; who, however, is never neglected.

Religious Services.

Daily religious services are maintained by its delegates at every station, and the ministerial delegates of all the evangelical churches preach frequently during the week, as well as on the Sabbath; thus displaying the unity of all who love our Lord Jesus, and holding up Christ for the salvation of our sons and brothers, who may soon be called to his judgment-bar.

Causes for Thanksgiving.

The usual horrors of war upon the morals of the soldiers have, by these means, been greatly mitigated, and the prevalence of profanity, gambling and debauchery, in army regiments, greatly abated; while the effusion of God's converting grace has caused some to shine as lights amidst the darkness. Where sin has abounded, as it always does in armies, God's grace has much more abounded. Nations have often given thanks for victories on the battle-fields, but powerful revivals in an army are unprecedented causes for thanksgiving; assurances that the Lord is with us, and encouragements to look for a work of converting grace in all our regiments, similar to that narrated by Chaplain F. B. Ross, in the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, in which out of a regiment of six hundred men, two hundred and fifty men were converted, not one or whom swerved from his profession.

The revised revivals of last winter at Camp Convalescent, Warrenton, Brandy Station, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Ashton, and those now in progress at Camp Distribution and City Point are in no respect inferior to those of 1858. Could all our armies be brought under such blessed influences, all our cities and villages would speedily catch the heavenly influence. We cannot, alas, say that all, or even a majority of our soldiers have become religious men; but we can affirm that at every station where tract distribution, prayer meetings and the preaching of the gospel have been regularly carried on, general morality has been promoted and numerous conversions have been granted. God has given the harvest wherever the church has sown the seed.

Expenses for a Month.

The cost of all these expenditures for the past month is $127,424 from the central office, that of the branches audited increase it to over $133,000, or six thousand dollars per day. But we have not yet reached all our soldiers, nor done for any of them all we are in duty bound to do. The field and post hospitals must be supplied with large print testaments, and hundreds of thousands of pocket scriptures and hymn-books must be furnished to the new levies, and to the brave men who have lost their copies in marches and battles.

The friends of the Bible should see that the American Bible Society is supplied with funds for this large demand. Then the soldiers ask eagerly for the regular religious newspapers; and the Commission is making arrangements to treble their present army circulation. But a copy of a paper weekly to each man in the pay of the United States—and surely to men who seldom have any other reading whatever, this is little enough—will demand one million of dollars per annum. Chapel tents, so greatly blessed as the scenes of the revivals last winter, must be provided, and should be in each brigade. They will cost six hundred dollars each.

Extensive Demand for Stores.

The impending conflicts at Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile, will make sudden and extensive demands for battle-field stores. As we write, extensive shipments are going forward for the relief of the heroes who have cleared the enemy out of the valley of the Shenandoah, under SHERIDAN, and for the naked and famished exchanged prisoners at Savannah. Unexpected contingencies are continually arising.

A Million Dollars Needed.

To meet the expenses of the winter's work, the Commission needs not less than one million of dollars.

The amount is trifling compared with the outlay of the nation in this war, being less than a single day's expenditure. The Church is amply able to give it. Let every gospel hearer only contribute the amount of his taxes. The plan proposed, of a liberal thanksgiving collection in every congregation in the land, will raise that sum, even although the amount from many congregations should be small. Last year, though only a few days' notice could be given, $90,000 were contributed.

An Earnest Appeal.

Christian ministers and people, this work is yours. These soldiers are your brothers and your sons, fighting for your country and your God. It is high time for you to wake up to an earnestness like theirs, who are giving their blood, their lives, for you. Soon they may be in the deadly strife, and smitten suddenly down on the battle-field. Of let not your tears for them be embittered by the gall of regret that you neglected an earnest effort for their soul's salvation. Next month may be too late. God is honoring our army by the presence of his Spirit as never was an army honored before.

Let not customary trivial contributions throw their slight upon such a Pentecost. The universal revival of our army would be the universal revival of all the churches and villages and cities of our land, to which our converted soldiers would carry the holy fire. Rise, then, we beseech you, to the magnitude of this great occasion, by a supply of means to work while the war lasts. Make a thank-offering worthy of your gracious God, your loving partner, your great country, and her brave defenders.

We know you will; for we have faith in the outpouring of the spirit of God upon the Church of Christ, no less than on her soldiers. The $80,000 which you have contributed since the first of January are a pledge of still larger donations. On Thanksgiving day give your people an opportunity of subscribing, each according to his ability, even although you may have recently taken a contribution for the Commission. Unite in this blessed communion of saints, with your brethren in all parts of the land, who will on Thanksgiving day unite in this thank-offering for Christ and our country.

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL.

From President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1863.—My Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 11th instant, and accompanying plan, both of which are returned as a convenient mode of connecting this with them, have just been received. Your Christian and benevolent undertaking for the benefit of the soldiers, is too obviously proper and praiseworthy to admit any difference of opinion. I sincerely hope your plan may be as successful in execution as it is just and generous in conception.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., Chairman United States Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Secretary of War.

Letter from Hon. E. M. STANTON to Rev. DR. DEMS, New York Branch United States Christian Commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1864.—Dear Sir:—Among the benevolent associations organized by patriotic and charitable men, during the present war, none have surpassed, and few, if any, have equaled the Christian Commission in zeal, energy and disinterested devotion to the humane objects of their institution. Their efficient labors in the field, in the hospital and in the camp, have been felt by soldiers and officers, and I have frequently been brought to the notice of this Department. It is not only a pleasure, but I regard it as an official duty, to commend the Christian Commission to public confidence and respect, as an institution whose labors cannot fail to contribute greatly to the welfare of our armies. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 27, 1864.—Dear Sir:—I have read with great interest the report of the doings of the Christian Commission during the year 1863, which you have so kindly sent me. Some of the facts which it narrates I had myself witnessed, but the comprehensive view of your noble enterprise which the report presents is deeply interesting. God bless the Christian Commission, and may its efforts be as successful as they are admirable. Yours, faithfully, C. A. DANA.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.

"Carleton," of the Boston *Journal*, thus graphically describes the work and location of the Commission in the Capital:—

Clerical Uniform and Work.

"Come up to our rooms and see us," was the kind invitation of Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of Newburyport, in charge of the Christian Commission Rooms at Washington. I accepted the invitation, and reached the small one-story brick house at the corner of I and Ninth streets. A wagon stood before the door. I peered in and saw some cans of prepared milk, bottles of wines, oranges, lemons, syrups, wines, cordials, shirts, drawers, slippers, newspapers, magazines and hymn books. Entering the rooms of the Commission I found twenty or thirty men. They had on woolen shirts, old coats and glove mittens were in the bottom of a barrel, ready for a bundle or trade. Some were mending bottoms from cracks and were covered with flour and flour. They did not look like ministers. I did not see a white neck tie or a long black broadcloth coat or hat gloves. They were more like a party in stevedore and workers than men from the pulpit.

Rations.

It was the dinner hour, and I went down with the ordinary into the cellar, through a trap-door. The temperature does not swell in such houses. Its rooms are not capacious or gorgeous. There was a box of mackerel, and bread, applesauce, potatoes, tomatoes, boiled tea, coffee and water, in a can, for dinner; plain, simple, wholesome fare. There was no ceremony, no office after dinner, for there was no time to waste. Each man was up from the table, and at his work, unpacking boxes just arrived, selecting parcels needed for afternoon use, and then away to the hospitals. They had been at their morning rounds, and were off for the afternoon.

In that representative number, in our small room, the Commission carries on its operations at a very small expense and on a rigid system of economy, not unwisely, but reasoning men to with ends. The delegates sleep in a large chapel tent on Tenth street. The Commission has taken firm hold upon the hearts of the people. It is seen that the administrations reach the soldier. Its supplies go where they are needed. The Surgeon-General has entered heartily into its work. General GRANT, General MEADE, General PATRICK (the Provost Marshal of the army), General BURNSIDE, General HANCOCK, General HOOKER, and other commanders have given their testimony in its favor. General BURNSIDE called upon the field agent in his corps, Mr. SHERMAN, and thanked him personally for what the Commission had done for his men, not only in the hospitals, but in the field and in the trenches.

Buildings.

The work has arrived at such a magnitude that the Commission has been forced to enlarge its quarters; but instead of leasing blocks of fine buildings, it is erecting a large wooden building on Tenth street. It is built economically. It is spacious and airy, more than one hundred feet long, two stories high, and will contain room for stores, bath room, cook room, dining and sleeping rooms. The entire cost of the building will be twenty-seven hundred dollars, not more than a year's rent for such a room as would be needed to accommodate the increasing operations.

Delegates' Work.

I was present at the tent on Sunday evening last, when the delegates came in and narrated their experiences of the day. From my note book I transcribe a brief report. There were about fifty delegates present. Their narratives were condensed. Their work is washing and dressing wounds, aiding the sick and wounded in every possible way, distributing reading matter, writing letters for those unable to write, conversation upon religious topics and religious exercises, all with the permission of the Surgeons in charge. No delegate is allowed to give pillies or wines as food, or to hold meetings in one ward, unless permission is first obtained from the Surgeons. It is a rule of the Commission, and not of the medical department. The principle is to do anything possible for the good of the men, and nothing for their hurt.

One-third Christians.

The Carver Hospital delegate reported that he found full one-third of the men in his wards professing Christians. They were glad to see him. Very glad to get religious reading. A new cave lamp he says an old man the little book entitled the "Food of Jesus" saw him to-day. The old man greeted him with a smile. "I have found Jesus, and oh, he is so precious!" and the old soldier.

Can't Keep Track of Sunday

Another delegate from the same hospital:—I found among the patients a minister who enlisted as a private. He has been in the hospital sixteen months, and has maintained his Christian character through all the trials of camp and hospital life. I found some convalescents playing cards. "My boys, you don't play cards on Sunday, do you?"

"It isn't Sunday, is it? Why, hang it all, Chaplain, we can't keep track of the days in the army."

I talked to them of home, and of their mothers. The tears rolled down their cheeks. They put up their cards, and read the papers I gave them.

Wants to be a Christian.

The Emory Hospital delegate said:—I never saw men so ready to receive religious instructions, or who were so easily impressed with their truths. I am satisfied that there is a golden opportunity to the Christian Church. I found a young man to-day who said, "I want you, Chaplain, to tell me just what I have to do to be a Christian." It was a sincere desire. I find that the Catholics are just as earnest to have religious instruction as others.

Another delegate of the same hospital said:—I found Sergeant ——, of Massachusetts, very low, but he met me with a smile: "It is all right; I am happy, and I die content. Tell my friends so."

Another delegate said: I have been over the river to see some detached regiments—men who are not in hospital. I asked one noble-looking soldier if he loved Jesus.

"No, I don't."

"Are you married?"

"No; but I have a sister. She isn't a Christian, but she wrote to me that she wanted me to become one, and I wrote to her that I wanted her to be one, and I guess, Chaplain, that everybody who believes the Bible feels just so. If they ain't good themselves, they want their friends to be."

I found another soldier writing a letter on a little bit of paper. I gave him a full sheet and an envelope.

"Are you a Christian Commission man?"

"Yes"

"You are a d——d good set of fellows."

"Hold on, soldier, not quite so hard."

"I beg your pardon, chaplain. I didn't mean to swear; but darn it all, I have got into an awful row here in the army, and it comes right out before I think."

"Won't you tre to leave it off?"

"Yes, chaplain, I will."

Another delegate:—I went among the men and they all gathered about me with great earnestness. They were a little disappointed, however, when they saw that I was a delegate of the Commission. They took me to be the paymaster.

"But I have something that is better than gold."

"Give me some of it," said one, the son of a Baptist minister, a tender-hearted Christian.

A Gospel Drum.

Another delegate just returned from the army at Petersburg, said that he had come across a drummer boy of one of the Massachusetts regiments, a member of the Sabbath school at home, who had cut his Bible during the campaign, but had written the heads of his drum all over with texts of Scripture from memory. He had a Gospel drum.

An hour was spent in hearing the reports, and the meeting closed by singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

The Private Soldiers' Commission.

These notes will show the friends of the Commission what the delegates are doing. I may add that I have seen its operations in the hospital and in the trenches, and can speak in unqualified terms of its efficiency and power to do good. There are some surgeons who are opposed to it. There are some indiscreet delegates, but it has a strong hold upon the affections of the men. It reaches them. The supplies contributed do not go to the officers, but are placed in the hands of the men by the delegates, and by the chaplains of the regiments. It is entitled to the fullest confidence of the community.

THE SPECIAL DIET KITCHEN.

DR. CRARY:—A few weeks' employ in the Christian Commission recently, brought before my mind a particular feature, which has not received the public attention its importance demands. I refer to the "special diet kitchens" established under its auspices. This department, though humble in its appearance, is accomplishing great good. These kitchens, as they are called, originated with a noble lady, who has devoted her whole time since the war began to caring for our sick and wounded soldiers. (Their diet, especially those who had been long sick, was a matter of great importance. Many, it was thought, might be saved had they just the diet adapted to their cases, prepared by skillful hands.) Many of the older hospitals had established what was called a "hospital rund," with which to procure delicacies needed by such.

This, however, was found to be limited in its application, while for the great majority of our sick no such provisions were made. In our newer hospitals especially, the plan was wholly impracticable, and in every department where success attends our arms new ones were continually being established. The plan, therefore, of a special diet department connected with each of our hospitals, presided over by competent Christian ladies, was entertained. Here every delicacy could be prepared with the same care and skill as at home. The Christian Commission seemed to be the proper field for such an enterprise. Accordingly it was laid before the President of the Commission and other gentlemen of ability and distinction connected with it, and after the most careful consultation the Commission determined to undertake it. The oversight of such an interest was properly intrusted to the individual who first suggested the plan, and ably has she fulfilled the trust committed to her. Though undertaken with trembling, and everything about it being new, the enterprise has thus far been a great success, fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

I found but one physician, from Louisville to Atlanta, where the system of diet kitchens had been tried, who did not say it was one among the best enterprises which had been undertaken for our sick soldiers. Many, both soldiers and surgeons, declared they did not know what they would do without it. Thousands have by this enterprise been fed, and through its influence, in connection with others, will be restored to their families and homes. The generosity of that noble band of ladies and fairs that ministered themselves from friends and society, and shed the mantle of Dorcas current among the rich in our land, can hardly be over-estimated. All honor to our Christian patriot mothers. Some of them are connected with the Commission in our vicinity.

The Plan of Operation.

After a proper site is found, where premises, stores and furniture which can be had and are suitable for the work. Each day utensils not able for further use are sold at the auction, in charge of the surgeon in charge of the special diet kitchen. Then the work devolves mainly upon the kind or diet suited to the individual patients in the wards who are upon special diet. This is handed to the nurse in charge, who prepares it and attends to what is needed. Everything about it works with the regularity and system of a clock-work. Though it is an hospital, as at the Cumberland, in Nashville, hurry a thousand are thus daily fed, there is no confusion, no apparent hurry. It would cheer you to see the intelligent countenances of these poor sick, emaciated men, with little or no appetite, as their dishes are brought to them, looking so homelike; especially could you hear their hearty acknowledgments upon the Christian Commission. The very first that there are those who care for them cheers and revives their spirits.

It will, however, be readily perceived that such an enterprise in an army like ours may be made a work of great magnitude in fact, is already. In order to carry forward this enterprise according to its spirit and design, means are needed above all without limit. While some things are obtained from the Government, and many from the Sanitary Commission, there is a large and growing surplus that must be supplied by the friends of the Christian Commission. New kitchens are being established weekly, and, of course, involving additional outlay. Will the Christian Church respond with a liberality commensurate to the demand?

W.

BLOCKTON, Iowa, Aug. 3, 1864.

CONSOLIDATED LIGET DIET LIST OF UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Indians.	
Mackerel	Total 1,419
Soup, Butter or Rice	16,650
" Vegetable	6,172
" Oyster	6,116
" Chicken	1,429
Fresh Vegetables	2,950
Roast Potatoes	20,744
Bread and Butter	25,550
Toast, plain	6,192
" Butter	2,140
" Dry	12,780
Jelly, or Preserves	—
Eggs, Boiled or Poached	134
" Fried or Scrambled	—
Krout or Pickles	11,960
Fruits, canned	10,253
Fruits, Fresh or Dried	15,445
Baked Apples	12,414
Tomatoes	7,400
Pudding, Farinaceous	9,997
Bitter Mango	—
Grue	8,226
Custard, Boiled	—
Tapioca	1,502
Rice, Boiled	5,702
Berries	2,981
Hash and Stew	1,457
Cheese	1,768
Tea	10,251
Corn Bread	503
Coffee	8,749
Milk Punch	4,929
	230,408

[EXTRACT.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1864.—Special Orders, No. 352.

* * * * * * *

50. Permission to visit the United States General Hospitals within the lines of the several Military Departments of the United States, for the purpose of superintending the preparation of food in the special diet kitchens of the same, is hereby granted Miss ANNIE WITTENMYER, Special Agent United States Christian Commission, and such ladies as she may deem proper to employ, by request of United States Surgeons. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE COOKING WAGON.

"As soon as they were come to land they saw a fire of coals, and fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith unto them, Come and dine.—John XXI. 8, 12.

I must refer particularly to one prominent feature of their work for weary, wounded beings on this day, which, for its novelty and usefulness, deserves especial attention. Some of the newspapers have mentioned a new cooking wagon presented by the inventor to the Christian Commission, which is thoroughly self-generating. It is contrivance somewhat like a battery caisson, so that the parts can be unlimbered and separated from each other. The "limber" or forward part, bears a large chest, which is divided into compartments, to contain coffee, tea, sugar and corn starch, with a place also for two grid-irons and an axe. From the rear portion rise three tall smoke-pipes, above three large boilers, under which there is a place for the fire, and under the fire a box for the fuel. Each boiler will hold fourteen gallons, and it is estimated that in each one on the march ten gallons of tea, or coffee, or chocolate, could be made in twenty minutes, thus giving ninety gallons of nourishing drink every hour. It is truly a most ingenious and beneficent invention.

There was a call for cooks. A party of delegates at once volunteered to go out to the call. The crow were fighted, the water boiled, the coffee made, and soon the vehicle, drawn by two powerful horses, and attended by half a score of willing laborers, was on its way, from division to division. Up the hospital avenue it rumbled and rolled, passed the long rows of white tents, stopping at this cluster and that, giving to all from its generous supply.

You should have seen the wondering look of the men as it passed by. Eyes rolled themselves over to get a glimpse of it. Pale stretched their necks for a sight at it. The wound of heads forgot to ache, and the wounded limbs almost forgot to cry for nursing in that moment of curiosity. Was it a new sort of ambulance? It didn't look like one. What did those three black pipes mean, and those three glowing fires? Was it a steam fire engine, and are they going to give us a shower bath? But the savory odor that saluted their nostrils, and the delicious beverage the enemy poured into their tin cups, soon put the matter beyond all doubt. They soon found that there was no necessity about it, for it had a subtle influence upon one of them, and they gave it their blessing in return. One by one such as were able crowded about it with curious faces, and the wagon [illegible] steaming and glowing in the midst, was the centre of many affectionate comments.

"I say, Bob, what [illegible] belly machine?"

"Yes, sir, it's the most [illegible] institution I ever saw."

"What's what you might call the Christian Light Artillery," says a third.

"Good coal [illegible] ammunition in it than the Rebels put in the Alabama."

"Well, Doctor," [illegible] delegate to a surgeon, "what do you think of it?"

"I thank the Lord for it. That's all I can say," was the reply.

And so, on a [illegible], the new invention was crowned with [illegible] and benedictions of the admiring crowd. [illegible] a marked feature in the work of the day [illegible] be set down as one of the "peculiar institutions" of the Commission.

Coffee and Tea—Its for a Division.

Mr. J. A. Cole has put the Cooking Wagon to a new use, refreshing our battle-worn veterans on the field. He says:—

"The Coffee Wagon was kept at work, and was really a means of giving a great deal of comfort. It was taken to the Race, where bullets flew about it, and every soldier in the division that made the charge, capturing the fort on Chapin's farm, had a good drink of hot coffee, what they had not had for three wet, muddy days. The machine is getting to be very popular.

STORES

Continual and pressing applications are made to the Commission for hospital stores. Just now the approach of winter causes many a poor wounded man, chilly from loss of blood, to shiver in the hospital tents. Our brave fellows, who have been chasing EARLY and HOOD, and those who have hurried across Arkansas and Missouri, in pursuit of PRICE, have had no time for washing. Said one of these modestly to the writer last week at Winchester:—"Sir, could you supply me with a shirt? The one I am wearing *is a little rotten.*" It was even so. From a commanding officer of the noble cavalry, who have done such good service to the country, we have the statement that a number of his men were in need of shirts, but, owing to some informality, failed to procure them; and that he knew of no means by which they could be supplied for several weeks.

To meet such emergencies, and prevent the sickness, and perhaps death, of a number of valuable soldiers—every one of them some mother's son, and dearer to her than life—is the delight of the delegates of the Christian Commission. Even matters of less value send a thrill of joy and new life through the soul of a poor sufferer. A bite of cheese, a pickle, a piece of bread and butter, awaken remembrances of home and friends, and bring down blessings on the senders.

"Look here, boys," said a wounded lad in Martinsburg, holding up a slice of bread, on which the Rev. Mr Swope had spread a spoonful of honey; "Look here. Who wouldn't fight for his country?" One needs to live on hard-tack and salt pork for a year to know the value of small delicacies, and more especially to the sick and wounded.

We would especially ask the Ladies' Aid Societies and Ladies' Christian Commissions, to assist themselves to the utmost, before the intense cold or winter sets in, in making for every side, quite dressing-gowns, drawers, shirts, socks and mittens; the two last in large quantities. Dried and green apples, cheese, good cheese and boiled cider are invaluable as anti-scorbutics, as is every description of edibles and tomatoes. We would earnestly beg every woman to contribute liberally of these indispensable vegetables.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Every day since I went to the front I found as much as six-quarter more than I could accomplish, and although it was a time of comparative quiet, and never did not present those scenes or deep pathos the power which are met only in great battles or in isolated instances, yet the work grew as interested in its evident importance. I could but ask myself every day, Is enough had been done in the trenches. It seems to me more is needed. There are naked men, their shirts having been torn off by accident; there are soiled feet, there are lit sores. Thread and buttons needed, and all the little comforts of camp life which the postponed pay-days have not permitted the soldiers to buy; and above all a thirst for the word of life, which Christians cannot supply unless they are sleepless and omnipresent. Usually distributed new reading matter in regiments without Chaplains, with the aid of pious soldiers, always choosing privates if I could get them into helping them to an agreeable change of occupation. My words were few in giving out these things. I found the men more ready to converse half an hour afterwards, and I generally returned soon on my path and sat down on the bank with them, talked with them just as I should be talked with, and was never once baffled off by indirect answers. I was received cordially three or four times, not more than that. These best conversations were close personal application of some truth, generally of the Christian current life, as I thought I had better success in impressing duties from that direction. I went also with cordials and medicines for inclement cases of the works; then they would always gather round me, and I'd gather up a few moments to speak of the water of life, or cry to the thirsty. I said by it, I showing them in very few words how unreasonable to be without religion; as I could do with such ready illustrations as their eager thirst always gave me; and sometimes would be asked to m ordered to sit down, and tea or fifteen men as given me, in which to address them. Many such a parte I have seen bathed in tears, none trying to conceal their feelings.

I have described the work I tried to do thus at length, for it seems to me more delegates should be all the time doing it. I know there is danger in it. I've heard the sons of too many sharp-shooters' talents not to know it. But there is the work, and he is not a true Christian delegate who won't do it, if permitted. I've never seen one disch yet.

Then there should be more soldiers' woolen shirts, socks, &c., for distribution. They lose them on marches, get them spoiled by accident; are without money, and must wait for drawing of pay-day, wait and suffer. I gave out of my own pocket, not charging it to the Commission, over ten dollars in little sums; not over eighty cents at any one time, I believe, in cases where there could be no doubt. I verily believe nothing would so inspirit the dispirited as a few cents in money when they have no one. I remember one man from North-ra New York, with the doleful face of a man in despair, whom I had met quite often, and always impressed with his sadness, who had not been paid for six months, had sent it nearly all home to a needy wife when he received it, and was then without a cent. I gave him twenty-five cents, and it had as magic an effect as it would on a little boy. He said he had come to the conclusion nobody cared for him or the poor privates, and was about to despair of the good of fighting. If that note made an opening through which the light of friendship and sympathy gleamed.

I hope I shall be excused for this length, but I want the work in the front increased.

Respectfully, C. S. NICHOLS.

Princeton, Oct. 21, 1864.

NO GRUMBLING.

I have the consolation of knowing that I have been the means of cheering the heart of many a soldier in affliction. It has been my privilege to converse with him, and pray by his bedside when living and when dying, to point him to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world.

In their sufferings they exhibit the sum of fortitude and heroism. I did not deem it possible to find a class of men who would bear such suffering as I have witnessed with so little murmurings or complaint. It is a rare thing to hear a groan, or the language of complaint from any one of them. And then they manifest so much gratitude for the smallest favors.

These noble men who have periled their lives, and shed their blood to preserve the liberties of our country, and have stood as a wall of fire between us, and the enemy, deserve our sympathy. And what is done for them must be done quickly. We ought not to consider it charity, or the bestowing of alms to aid such men, but a sacred debt, which we should labor faithfully, to discharge.

ALLEN T. GRAVES,

Delegate of U. S. Christian Commission.

AXLE GREASE.

The mistake of our Boston brethren, in supposing that city to be the "hub of the universe," has just been demonstrated by an entertaining Yankee, who has discovered in California the subterranean deposit of an unctuous substance intended to lubricate the axis of the earth, which therefore must be near that spot. It has been applied to mail coach and other axles with great success. The owner, desiring to facilitate the movements of the Christian Commission, sends one hundred barrels of it with a patriotic letter, from which we extract the following admirable sentiments, as a specimen of the feelings of the people of our Pacific States:—

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18, 1864.—To George H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman of the Christian Commission.—Respected Sir:—Through the kindness of J. W. Raymond, Esq., we have forwarded, freight free per *Moses Taylor*, one box, containing twenty-four samples of our Patent California Axle Grease.

The object of these packages is to have the same placed in the hands of consistent judges, in order to test its merits prior to the arrival of the ship *Garibaldi*, which brings a consignment of one hundred orders or half barrels of the same, weighing over twelve thousand pounds, and selling in San Francisco for twenty cents per pound.

The design of the subscribers is to donate to the Association over which you have the honor to preside, the entire amount of this consignment whatever it may realize, less expenses of freight, &c., and which is offered as a humble tribute of grateful admiration of the benevolent and praiseworthy cause in which the Christian Commission is engaged.

Whilst the Sanitary Association has been so liberally responded to by all classes, and in all parts of our highly favored State, we have preferred reserving our contribution to the aid and support of your Soldiers' mission.

We might have sent the most prime of our shipment to United States soldiers; but have thought the manufactured article would realize as much more, as to save whatever trouble might attend to those whose duty it would be to see it properly disposed of, and would leave a surplus in your favor.

It will here, perhaps, be proper to say that although our "Axle Grease" has never before been sent to any of the Eastern States, it has, for the last ten years, acquired a widely extended reputation, and is now almost universally adopted by the coaching and teaming interests of California and neighboring States.

In conclusion, we beg to say our warmest, heartfelt wishes go with you in all your humane and Christian undertakings; and whilst we humbly and fervently pray that final and complete success may attend the efforts of all engaged in suppressing this terrible and wicked rebellion, we also hope and pray that the clouds not far distant when the great and sanguinary conflict now raging may be ended; that universal and perpetual peace may follow, and that the present may be the first and last struggle which the great American nation may ever have to make against any section of its glorious Union.

We remain, dear sir, yours and the Association's earnest well wishers.

HUGHES & LAMBERT.

A NOVEL CONTRIBUTION.

The Christian Commission draws its resources from a daily increasing territory. Below we print a letter from Mr. Sinclair, of Central City, Colorado Territory, offering to make title to a Colorado mining claim for which he has been offered five hundred dollars. The claim is located in Central City, near improved territory. G. H. Stuart, Esq., is authorized to sell it for the benefit of the Commission, and the title will be given so soon as the purchaser's name is made known. Here is a legitimate opportunity for aiding a grand national charity, with some certain return to the purchaser and the possibility of a fortune. It would be pleasant to know that this offering commanded the highest possible premium. We refer it to the consideration of our philanthropic business men:—

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado Territory, November 8, 1864.—G. H. Stuart, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—Having a desire to contribute my mite to the United States Christian Commission, and not having money to send, I thought perhaps I could not do better than to send a certificate of a mining claim, as I believe, at present, Colorado mining claims are selling at fair figures in the eastern market. Last spring I could have sold the claim for $500, but I reserved it, intending to work it myself, but have not done so yet. Now, if you can sell it for the benefit of the Commission I will make a deed to whoever you shall order, free of all expense, and put the same on record.

The claim is situated in Central City, and the claim is about two hundred yards from the Bowen foundry, on the opposite hillside, near the Castle. Any persons who may have been here will readily know the location.—

Wyandott Lode, No. 2, and Bowen.

Hoping that some one desiring to locate in Colorado would find it a good investment in the Commission,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours, truly,

E. W. SINCLAIR.

A DAY AT THE FRONT.

WORK DONE UNDER THE REBEL GUNS.

The following record of a day's labor at the front in the service of the Christian Commission, shows conclusively one of the most distinguishing and honorable features of the Commission's work. Its place, this one has never been supplied by any other agency. Every item of the present relief given by these noble Christian workers, who flit to the scene of each engagement, the moment hours of leisure will permit, and even sometimes when the cannon's roar would be heard, but for the noise of fresh musketry, is given to the soldier in the form of good cheer, which, in the hour of his need, is more than gold.

Up to Petersburg, Nov. 2, 1864.

The day after I went to the front I found as much as six-quarter more than I could accomplish, and although it was a time of comparative quiet, and never did not present those scenes of deep pathos the power which are met only in great battles or in isolated instances, yet the work grew as interested in its evident importance. I could but ask myself every day, Is enough had been done in the trenches. It seems to me more is needed. There are naked men, their shirts having been torn off by accident; there are soiled feet, there are lit sores. Thread and buttons needed, and all the little comforts of camp life which the postponed pay-days have not permitted the soldiers to buy; and above all a thirst for the word of life, which Christians cannot supply unless they are sleepless and omnipresent. Usually distributed new reading matter in regiments without Chaplains, with the aid of pious soldiers, always choosing privates if I could get them into helping them to an agreeable change of occupation. My words were few in giving out these things. I found the men more ready to converse half an hour afterwards, and I generally returned soon on my path and sat down on the bank with them, talked with them just as I should be talked with, and was never once baffled off by indirect answers. I was received cordially three or four times, not more than that. These best conversations were close personal application of some truth, generally of the Christian current life, as I thought I had better success in impressing duties from that direction. I went also with cordials and medicines for inclement cases of the works; then they would always gather round me, and I'd gather up a few moments to speak of the water of life, or cry to the thirsty. I said by it, I showing them in very few words how unreasonable to be without religion; as I could do with such ready illustrations as their eager thirst always gave me; and sometimes would be asked to m ordered to sit down, and tea or fifteen men as given me, in which to address them. Many such a parte I have seen bathed in tears, none trying to conceal their feelings.

I have described the work I tried to do thus at length, for it seems to me more delegates should be all the time doing it. I know there is danger in it. I've heard the sons of too many sharp-shooters' talents not to know it. But there is the work, and he is not a true Christian delegate who won't do it, if permitted. I've never seen one disch yet.

Then there should be more soldiers' woolen shirts, socks, &c., for distribution. They lose them on marches, get them spoiled by accident; are without money, and must wait for drawing of pay-day, wait and suffer. I gave out of my own pocket, not charging it to the Commission, over ten dollars